

BRITISH
AND
AMERICAN

BOOK 1



Unit 1 *Basic*

- 1- A cat
- 2- A train
- 3- A plane
- 4- A bus
- 5- A television
- 6- A radio
- 7- The wind
- 8- The rain
- 9- The day
- 10- The night
- 11- A clock
- 12- A watch

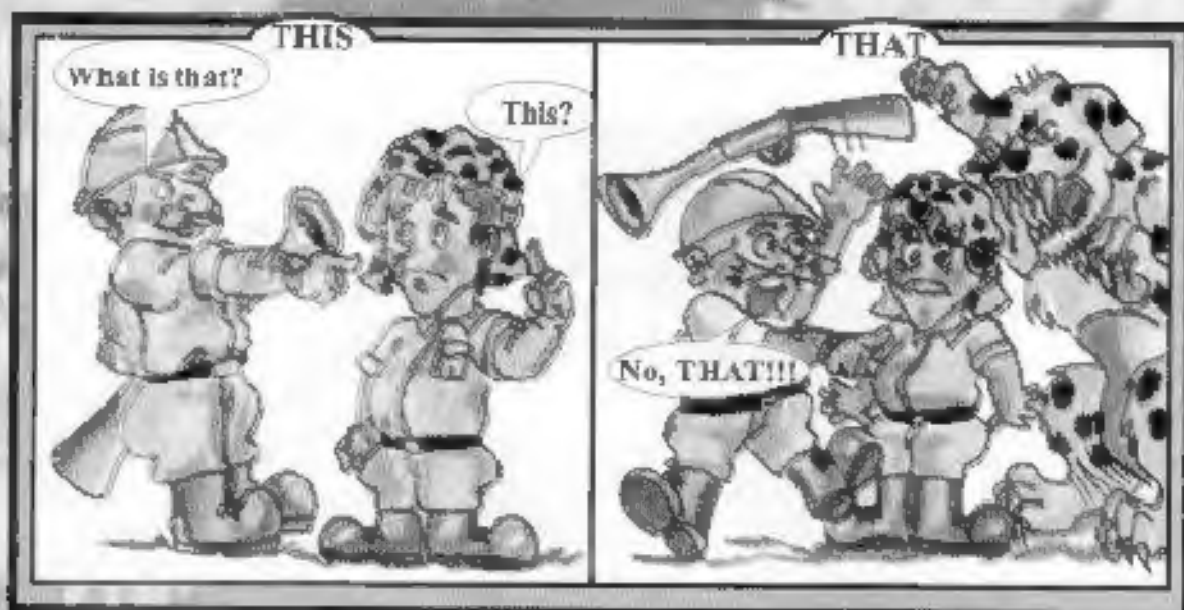


- 1- A man
- 2- A woman
- 3- A boy
- 4- A girl
- 5- A cat
- 6- A dog
- 7- A bird
- 8- An elephant
- 9- A banana
- 10- An apple
- 11- An ice-cream
- 12- A sandwich



Watch out!

a = indefinite article - not specific situations - before consonant sounds
an = indefinite article - not specific situations - before vowel sounds
the = definite article - specific, particular, unique situations



Listening



Obs.: This is a bus. (common bus) / This is the bus. (specific bus)

True or False?

The demonstrative pronoun **THIS** is used to demonstrate proximity.

The demonstrative pronoun **THAT** is used to demonstrate distant situations.

Listening



Basic Conversation

Introducing yourselves

Hi, my name is Mark.
What's your name?

My name is Susan.

A cartoon illustration of Mark and Susan sitting at a desk. Mark is on the left, leaning forward. Susan is on the right, sitting upright. There are books and papers on the desk. They are both looking at each other.

Nice to meet
you.

Nice to meet
you, too.

A cartoon illustration of Mark and Susan standing and shaking hands. Mark is on the left, Susan is on the right. They are both smiling. In the background, there is a window with a view of a building.

Talking about the origin

Where are you
from?

I am from
the U.S.A.

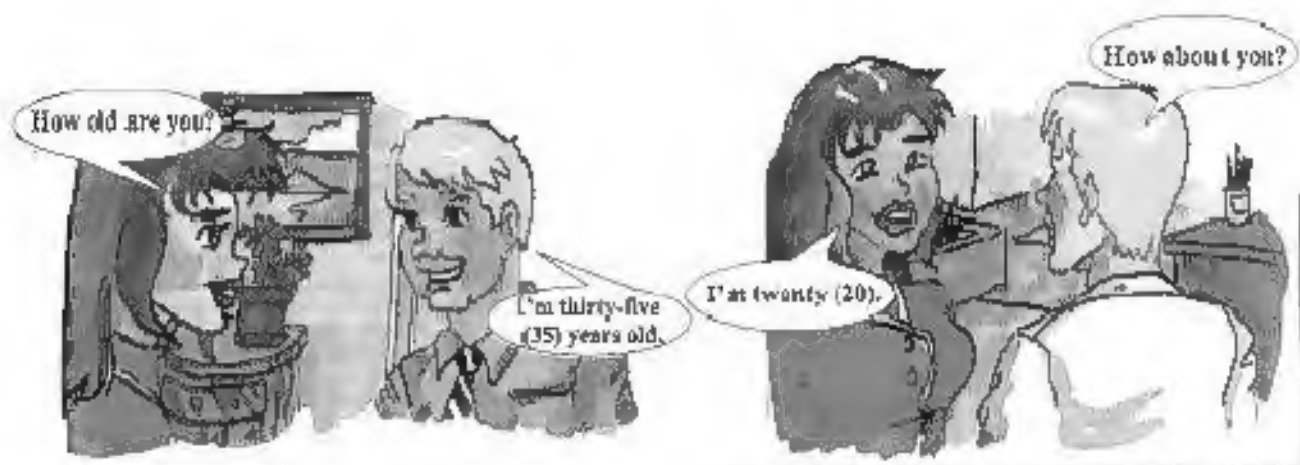
A cartoon illustration of Mark and Susan sitting at a desk. Mark is on the left, Susan is on the right. There is a computer monitor and keyboard on the desk. They are both looking at each other. Above them are speech bubbles with their names.

How about you?

I'm from England.

A cartoon illustration of Mark and Susan sitting at a desk. Mark is on the left, Susan is on the right. There is a computer monitor and keyboard on the desk. They are both looking at each other. Above them are speech bubbles with their names.

Asking about the present age



Asking about the present marital status



Saying good-bye



Extra Information

Asking about professions or occupations



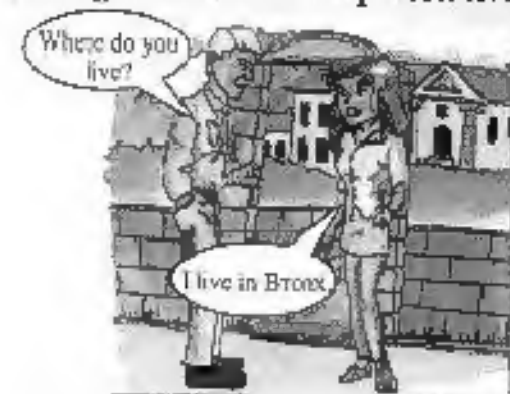
Asking about the address



Asking about the telephone number



Asking about where the person lives



Reading and writing

Read and complete the conversation below with your partner.

A

What's your name?

My name is _____.
Where are you from? _____

I am a (an) _____.
And you? _____

I am _____ years old.
How about you? _____

My phone number is _____.
And yours? _____

My address is _____.
And yours? _____

Bye.

B

My name is _____.
And yours? _____

I am from _____.
What do you do? _____

I am a (an) _____.
How old are you? _____

I am _____ years old.
What is your telephone number? _____

My phone number is _____.
What is your address? _____

My address is _____.
Well, I have to go now. Goodbye.

Listening

Listen and repeat the letters of the alphabet.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm
Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz

Obs.: A = capital letter a = lower-case letter



Tic Tac-Toe

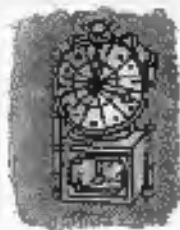
Choose one picture. Try to spell the word. If you spell the word correctly, put an X or an O on the square.



What do you do?
I am a (an) _____

Where is the White House?
It is in _____

What is your surname?
It is _____



Where do you live?
I live in _____

Watch out!

Don't forget to speak in English most of the time! If you have questions about vocabulary, ask your teacher:

"Teacher, how can I say _____ in English?"
"What's the meaning of _____?"

Extra Information

To be: Present form

Affirmative:

(Personal Pronouns)

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They

(To be)

am
are
is
is
is
are
are
are

(Complement)

a student
an English teacher
Brazilian
American
a television
students
English teachers
American

Interrogative:

(To be)

Am
Are
Is
Is
Is
Are
Are
Are

(Personal Pronouns)

I
you
he
she
it
we
you
they

(Complement)

a student?
an English teacher?
Brazilian?
American?
a television?
students?
English teachers?
American?

Negative:

(Personal Pronouns)

I
You
He
She
It
We
You
They

(To be) + (not)

am not
are not
is not
is not
is not
are not
are not
are not

(Complement)

a student
an English teacher
Brazilian
American
a television
students
English teachers
American

Reading



Reading and writing

What do you do?

I _____ a / an _____

What do I do?

You _____ a / an _____

What does your father do?

He _____ a / an _____

What does your mother do?

She _____ a / an _____

What does Snoopy do?

It _____ a / an _____

What do you do?

We _____

What do we do?

You _____

What do Snoopy and Bidu do?

They _____

Reading and writing

Are you a doctor? Yes, I am a doctor.

Is your mother an engineer? No, I'm not a doctor.

Is John Lennon the President of America?

Is Garfield a cartoon dog? Yes, I am a teacher.

Are your parents doctors? No, he's not a technician.

Yes, they are businessmen.

Conversation

Now you do it. Talk about yourself to another student or your teacher.
Don't forget to give the following information:

- Name
- Origin
- Age
- Maria, Status
- Profession
- Address
- Telephone number
- City where you live

Don't look back at the other pages!!!

Homework



Is this Mark?

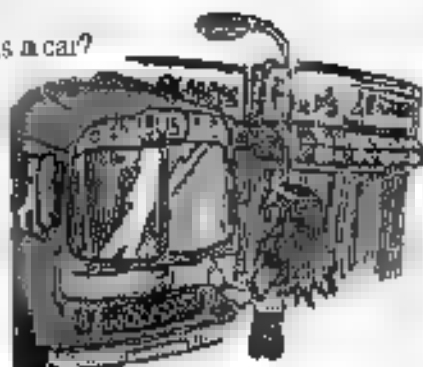
Is this Mark?

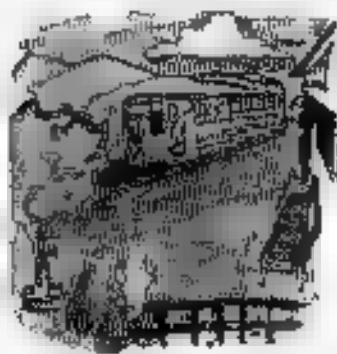




Is this a car?

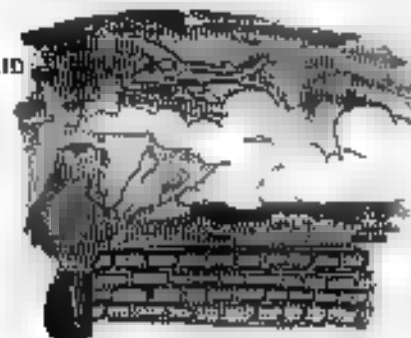
Is this a car?





Is that a train?

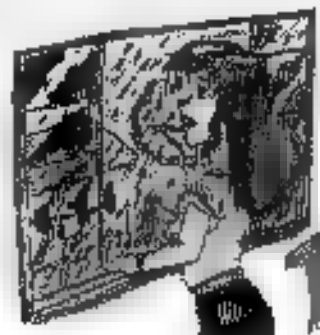
Is that a train?



Is this a sandwich
or is this a sandwich?



Is that a rain or is
that the rain?



Homework

Practice A. Complete the sentences with the correct form of the verb **TO BE** (*am / are / is* or the negative forms *am not / aren't / isn't*)

- a) _____ you married?
- b) Your father _____ a good person.
- c) Bill Gates _____ Brazilian.
- d) I _____ a student
- e) Mark and Susan _____ friends.
- f) _____ your dog a Poodle?
- g) I _____ married. I'm single, but I have a boyfriend
- h) California and Florida _____ in Brazil
- i) My family _____ from Brazil
- j) Our classroom _____ beautiful.

Practice B. Match these questions and answers:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| A. What's your name? | () I live in London |
| B. What do you do? | () It's 222, Oxford Street |
| C. Where do you live? | () I'm divorced. |
| D. Where are you from? | () Yes, he is |
| E. What's your telephone number? | () I am a dentist |
| F. What is your address? | () My name is John. |
| G. Are you married or single? | () This is a test |
| H. Is your father an administrator? | () It's 333-3333 |
| I. What state? | () I'm originally from Texas. |

Check your knowledge!

Student's name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

1. Complete the gaps using A / AN / THE:

horse

engineer

sun

university

President of Brazil

table

honest man

housewife

moon

2. Complete the gaps using the following expressions:

A) What's your name?

D) What does she do?

G) Is that

B) Is she beautiful?

E) Where is she from?

C) I'm fine

F) How old are you?

A. Hello, Maria speaking.

B: Hello. _____ 222-2222?

A. Yes, it is.

B. May I speak with John, please?

A. Just one minute, please.

B. My name is Peter.

After 1 minute

C: Hello

B: Hi, John. HAPPY BIRTHDAY!

C: Hey, thanks.

B: _____ now?

C: I'm 23.

B: So, how are you?

C:

B: Fine.

And you?

Hey, that Maria has a different accent

C: She's from Mexico.

B:

C: She's a maid.

B:

C: No, she isn't.

And she is 53 years old.

B: Oh, well... happy birthday again.

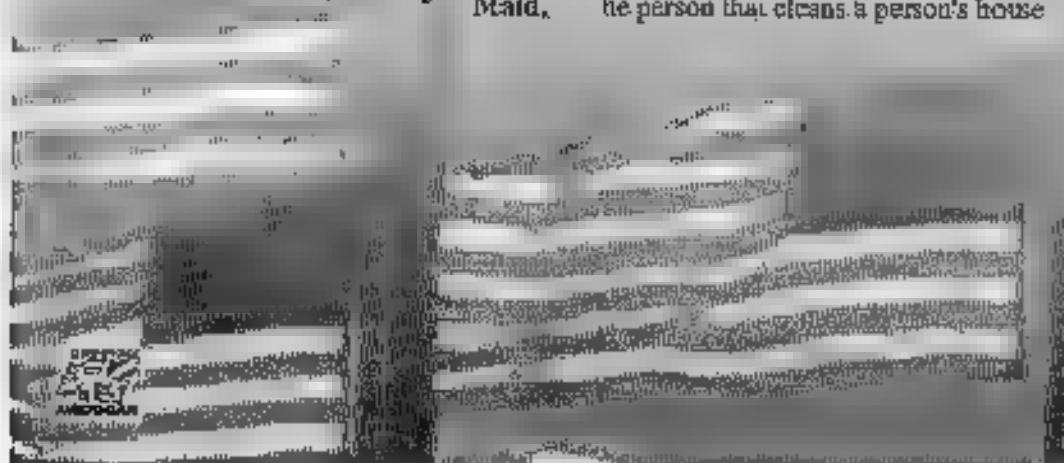
C: Thanks. Bye.

I have to go now. Bye.

Vocabulary.

Accent
Maid,

the form a person pronounces a language
the person that cleans a person's house



Unit Two

Natural



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20

HOLLYWOOD

Listening

Plurals



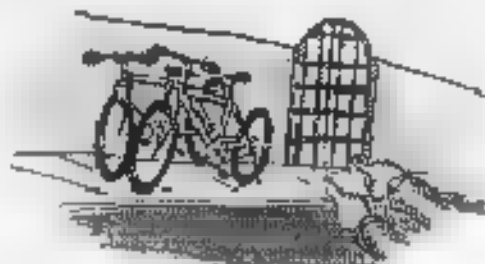
This is a house.



These are houses.



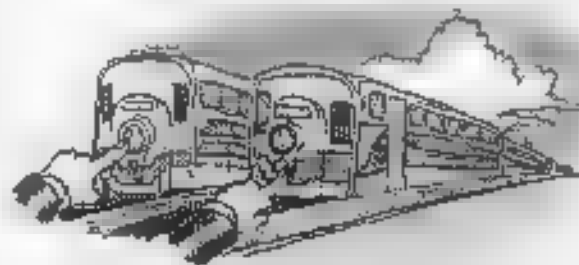
This is a bicycle.



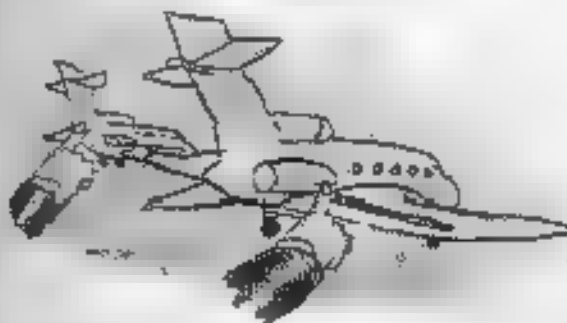
Those are bicycles.



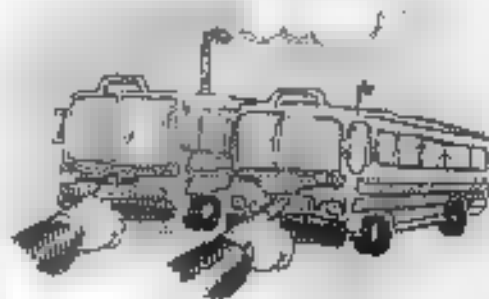
These are cars.



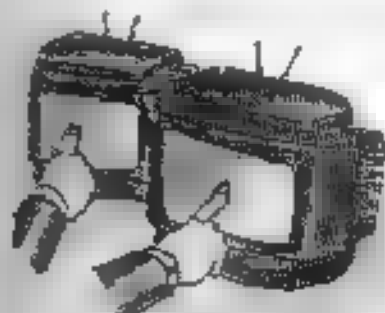
These are trains.



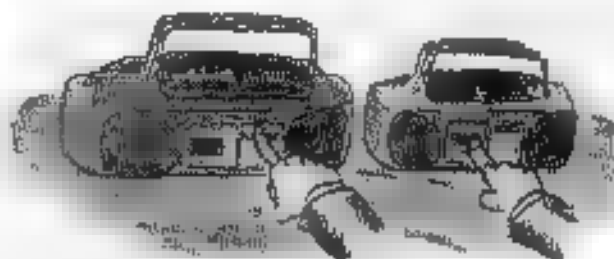
These are planes.



These are buses.



These are televisions.



These are radios.

Listening



These are men.



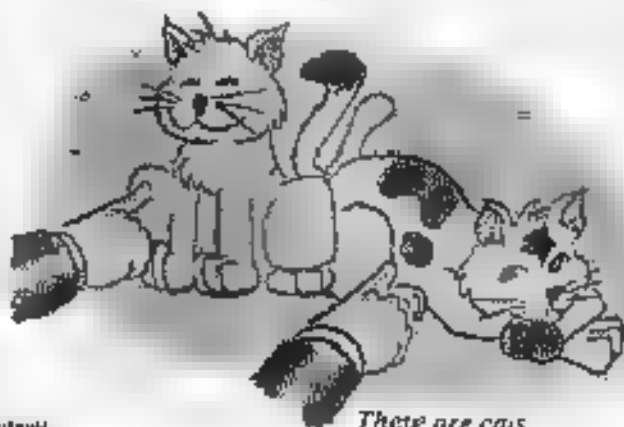
These are women.



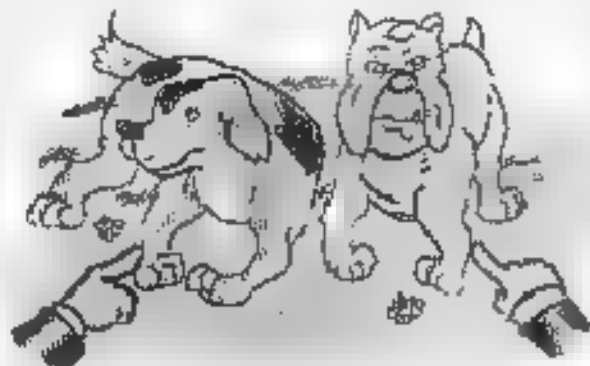
These are boys.



These are girls.

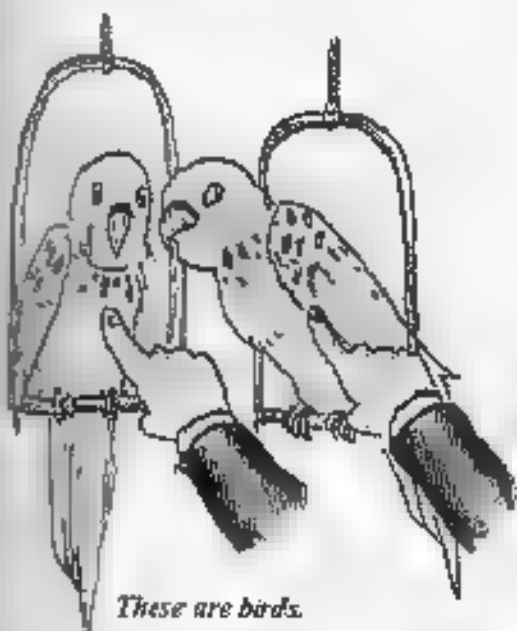


These are cats.

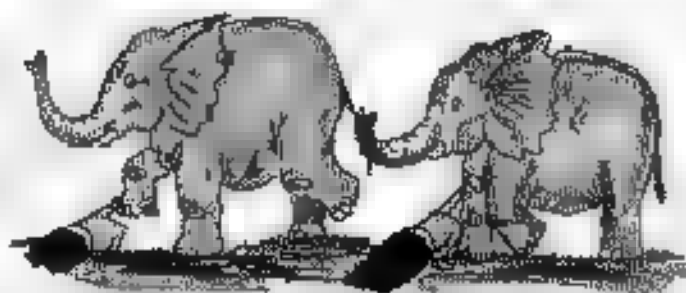


These are dogs.

Listening

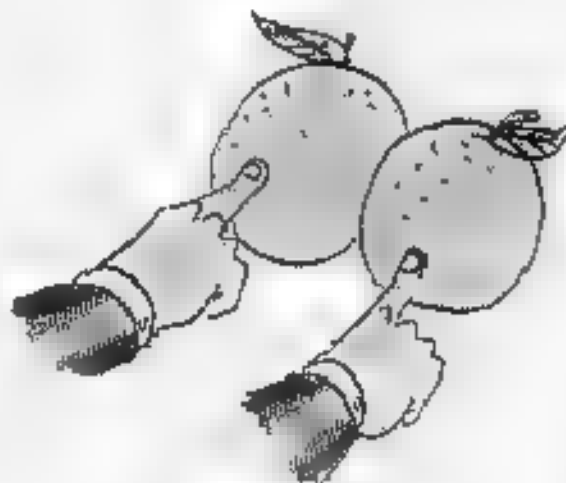
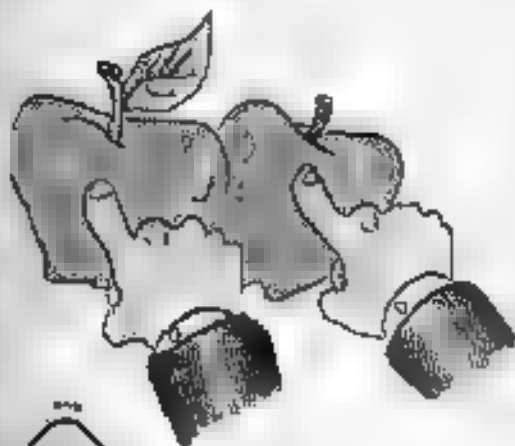


These are birds.



These are elephants.

These are apples.



These are oranges.

Watch out!

This = singular form.
These = plural form.

Pronunciation dis
Pronunciation dís

Grammar Focus

	Personal pronouns	To be	Articles	Adjectives	Nouns
Singular	<i>I</i>	<i>am</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>gent</i>	<i>gent</i>
Plural	<i>We</i>	<i>are</i>		<i>gent</i>	<i>gent</i>

	Personal pronouns	To be	Articles	Adjectives	Nouns
Singular	<i>You</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>nice</i>	<i>student</i>
Plural	<i>You</i>	<i>are</i>		<i>nice</i>	<i>students</i>

	Personal pronouns	To be	Articles	Adjectives	Nouns
Singular	<i>He</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>a</i>		<i>doctor</i>
Plural	<i>They</i>	<i>are</i>			<i>doctors</i>

	Personal pronouns	To be	Articles	Adjectives	Nouns
Singular	<i>She</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>new</i>	<i>doctor</i>
Plural	<i>They</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>the</i>	<i>new</i>	<i>doctors</i>

	Personal pronouns	To be	Articles	Adjectives	Nouns
Singular	<i>It</i>	<i>is</i>	<i>the</i>		<i>dog's house</i>
Plural	<i>They</i>	<i>are</i>	<i>the</i>		<i>dog's house</i>

True or false?

Indefinite articles (a an) have plural form _____

Definite article (the) has plural form _____

Adjectives have plural form _____

The plural form of **IT** is **THESE**. _____

The plural form of **THAT** is **THESE**. _____

The plural form of **IT** is **THEY**. _____

The plural form of **THIS** is **THESE**. _____

The plural form of **THAT** is **THOSE**. _____



Extra information

A The plural form of a noun (substantive) is usually -S

house → houses car → cars

B The plural form of a noun ending in consonant + Y is +IES (remove Y).

Secreta ^{Consonant} R _Y → Secreta ^{Consonant} R _{Ies}

C The plural form of a noun ending in vowel + Y is +S

Monk ^{Vowel} E _Y → Monk ^{Vowel} E _{Ys}

D The plural form of a noun ending in -S, +SS, +SH, +CH, +X, +O normally +ES:

bus → buses dish → dishes box → boxes
kiss → kisses church → churches potato → potatoes

E The plural form of a noun ending in +F, +FE is frequently +VES (remove F/FE)

wolf → wolves knife → knives

F Some plurals do not end in +S

man → men person → people mouse → mice
woman → women tooth → teeth sheep → sheep
child → children foot → feet fish → fish

G Some words do not have plural form:

information / advice / knowledge / baggage news / furniture / grass

H Some words are always in the plural form

glasses / sunglasses / pants / scissors jeans (or a pair of...)

Writing

A Write the plural form of the nouns below

animal	_____ watch	_____ sandwich
foot	_____ leaf	_____ man
cat	_____ mouse	_____ city

B Transform the sentences below to the plural form:

- 1 It is an interesting piece of information.
- 2 This is the secretary.
- 3 The baggage is blue.
- 4 Is it a black dog?
- 5 Is he a child?
- 6 The cat is white.
- 7 She is not the teacher.
- 8 He is an intelligent man.

C Complete the sentences with IS or ARE.

- | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------------------------------|
| 1 The children | _____ | at school |
| 2 My family | _____ | at home. |
| 3 Your father | _____ | a doctor |
| 4 My pair of jeans | _____ | black |
| 5 My eyes | _____ | blue. |
| 6 | _____ | my glasses on the table? |
| 7 Sheep | _____ | nice animals |
| 8 The people | _____ | not happy with the government |

Listening

Grammar Focus

Numbers: Cardinal

0- zero	21- twenty-one
1- one	22- twenty-two
2- two	23- twenty-three
3- three	24- twenty four
4- four	30- thirty
5- five	31- thirty-one
6- six	32- thirty two
7- seven	33- thirty-three
8- eight	39- thirty nine
9- nine	40- forty
10- ten	50- fifty
11- eleven	60- sixty
12- twelve	70- seventy
13- thirteen	80- eighty
14- fourteen	90- ninety
15- fifteen	100- a hundred
16- sixteen	172- one hundred and seventy-two
17- seventeen	200- two hundred
18- eighteen	1,000- a thousand
19- nineteen	1,000,000- a million
20- twenty	2,548- two thousand five hundred and forty-eight

Reading and writing

Practice this short conversation with your classmate.

A: When were you born?

B: I was born in 1972 (nineteen, seventy-two) And you?

A:

B: My address is 472 (four, seventy two), Bond Avenue. And yours?

A:

Listening

Grammar Focus

Numbers: *Ordinal*

1 st first	21 st -twenty-first
2 nd -second	22 nd -twenty-second
3 rd -third	23 rd -twenty-third
4 th -fourth	24 th -twenty-fourth
5 th -fifth	30 th -thirtieth
6 th -sixth	31 st -thirty-first
7 th -seventh	32 nd -thirty-second
8 th -eighth	33 rd -thirty-third
9 th -ninth	39 th -thirty-ninth
10 th -tenth	40 th -fortieth
11 th -eleventh	50 th -fiftieth
12 th -twelfth	60 th -sixtieth
13 th -thirteenth	70 th -seventieth
14 th -fourteenth	80 th -eightieth
15 th -fifteenth	90 th -ninetieth
16 th -sixteenth	100 th -one hundredth
17 th -seventeenth	172 nd -one hundred and seventy-second
18 th -eighteenth	200 th -two hundredth
19 th -nineteenth	1,000 th -one thousandth
20 th -twentieth	

Reading and Writing

Practice this conversation with your classmate.

A: When is your birthday?

B: It's on March, 28th (twenty-eighth). And yours?

A: _____

B: Do you live in an apartment?

A: Yes, I live on the 9th (ninth) floor. And you?

B: _____



Homework



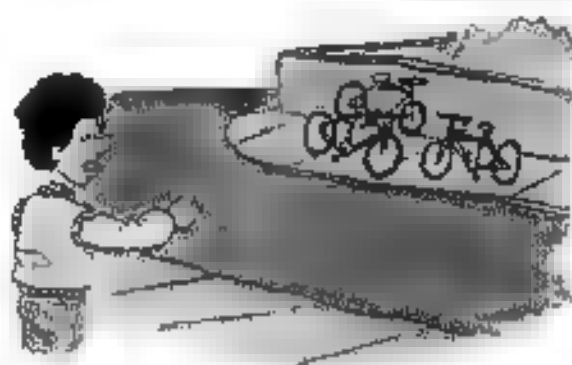
Are these dogs?



Are those planes?



Are these boys?



Are these buses?



What are these?



What are those?

Transform the sentences below to the plural form:

1. I am not a teacher.
2. She is an important woman.
3. This is a good school.
4. That is not a dog.
5. The school is very big.
6. I am not the coordinator.

Homework

It's Math time!!!

+ = plus
- = minus
x = times
÷ = divided by
= = equals

1 (one) + (plus) 2 (two) = 3 (three)
one hundred and seventy two minus seventy-one equals

two hundred times six equals

three thousand divided by twenty equals.

six thousand three hundred and four plus one hundred and thirty-seven equals.

Complete the check below:

US\$ 1,234,567.00

(Write today's date)

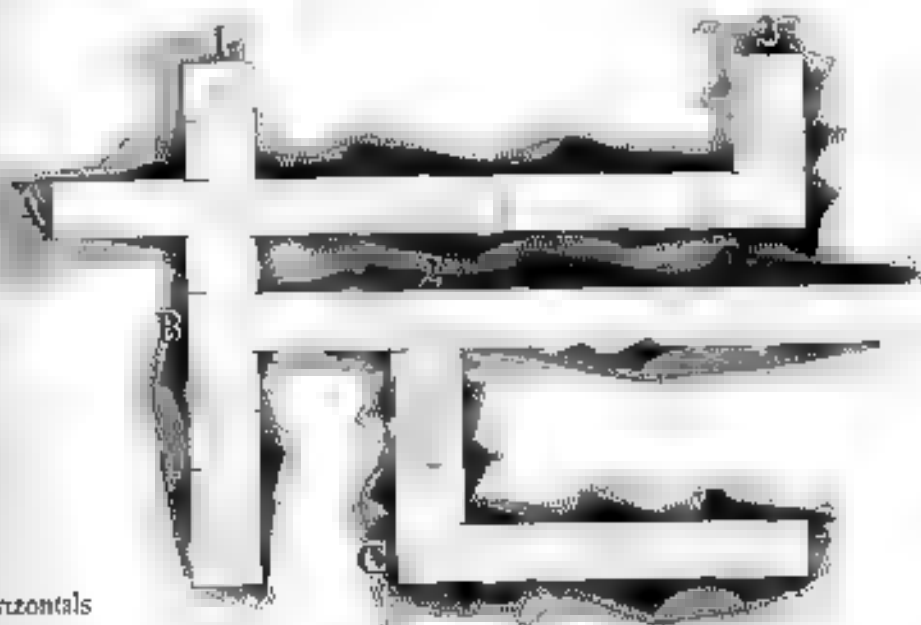
dollars

Bank of British and American

Check your knowledge!

Student's name: _____

Teacher's name: _____



Horizontals

- A - The plural form of information is.
- B - The plural form of instrument is.
- C - The plural form of hotel is..

Verticals

- 1 - The plural form of difficult is.
- 2 - The plural form of tooth is.
- 3 - The plural form of man is.

Transform these sentences to the plural form:

- 1. The wife is watching the news.
- 2. The husband is washing the car.
- 3. The baby is sleeping in the bus.
- 4. The woman is eating an apple.

It's History time!!!

Write the years between parentheses:

1 Cristopher Columbus discovered America in (1492)

2. The first world war ended in (1918)

3. The second world war started in (1939)

4 Cabral discovered Brazil in (1500)

Answer the questions below:

1. What is the population of your city?

It's about _____

2. When is your father's birthday?

3 When is your mother's birthday?

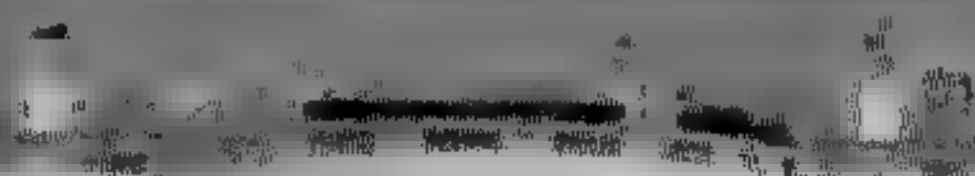
4 How old are you?

5 How old is your mother?

6 What is your favorite number?



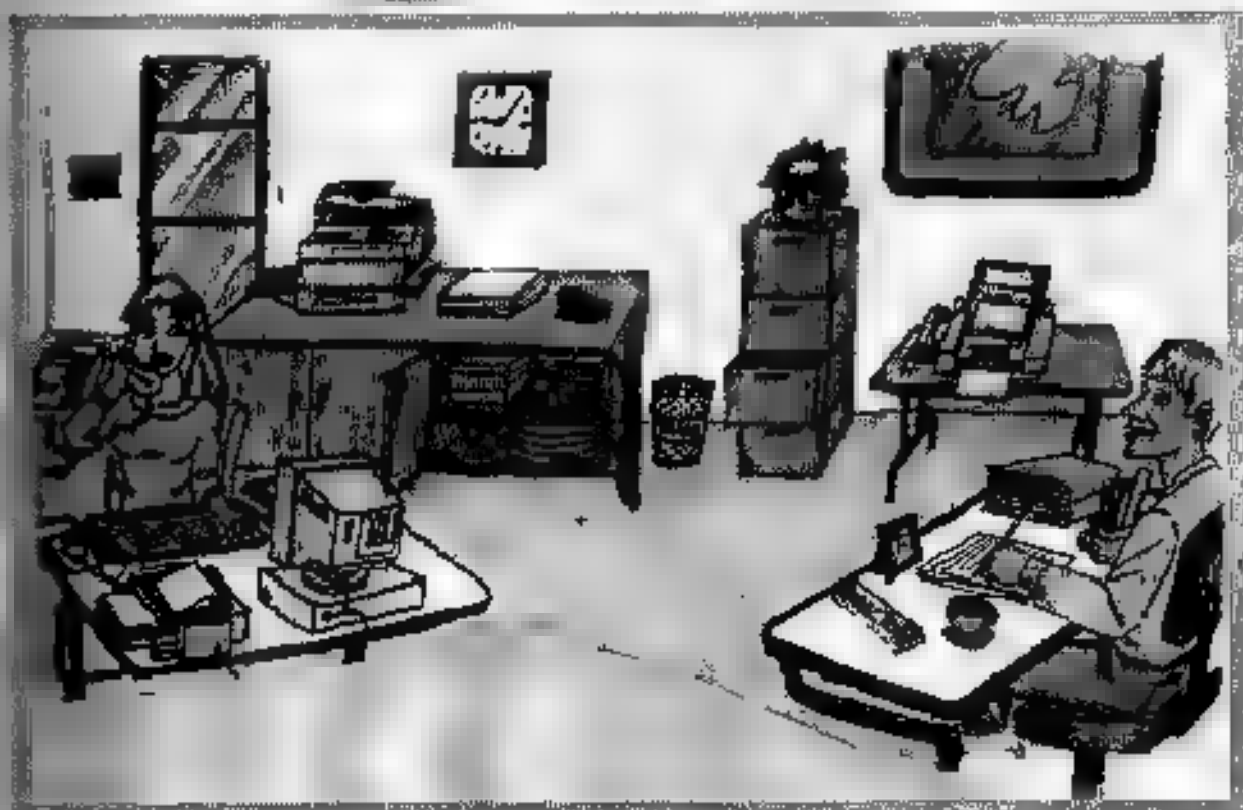
Unit



In the Office

Listening

In an office In the office there is a secretary speaking on the telephone.
Her boss is a very nice man. His name is Mark.

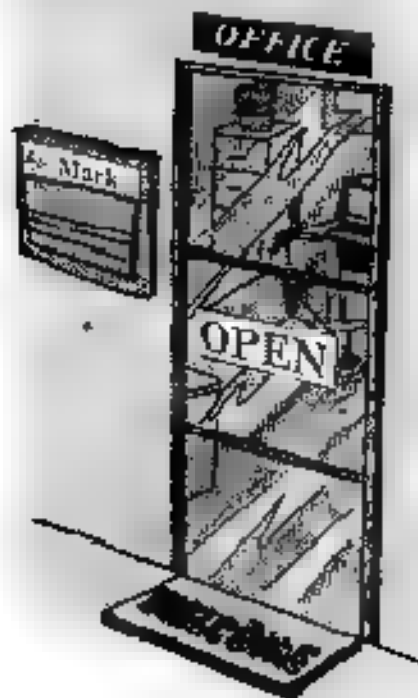


The secretary's name is Susan. She is 20 years old and she's not married. Susan works every day from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

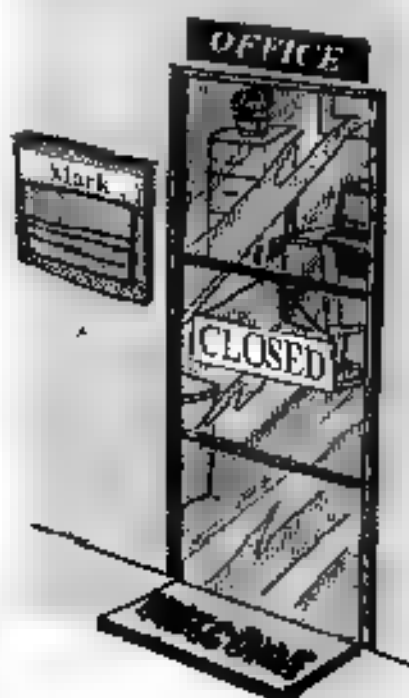


Today is Friday. Tomorrow is Saturday. On Saturday the office is closed. On Sunday (the day after tomorrow) too.

Friday



Saturday



Sunday



Mark (35 years old) is married to his wife Jill. Mark normally works every day from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.



Listening

These are Susan and Mark and this is our office



Susan: Good morning, Mark.
 Mark: Good morning.
 Susan: How are you?
 Mark: I'm fine. What about you?
 Susan: I am great! How's Jill?
 Mark: She's OK.
 Susan: Would you like some coffee?
 Mark: Yes, please.
 Susan: Here it is.
 Mark: Thanks.



- 1 Her pen.
- 2 Her pencil
- 3 This is Mark.
He's Susan's boss
- 4 Mark's briefcase
- 5 His wallet
- 6 His keys
- 7 His umbrella
- 8 His notebook
- 9 His chair
- 10 His watch.
- 11 Mark's cellular phone
- 12 His higher

Obs. A purse (common purse,
The purse (specific purse)



Yes, this is Jill, Mark's wife

No, this isn't Mark's wife
This is his secretary, Susan.

Is this Jill, Mark's wife?

Is this Mark's wife?



Listening

Here are the days of the week.

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
Weekend: Saturday and Sunday						

Here are the months of the year

January	February	March	April	May	June
July	August	September	October	November	December

Listening and writing

- What day is today? Today is _____
- What day will be tomorrow? Tomorrow will be _____
- What day will be the day after tomorrow? It will be _____
- What day was yesterday? Yesterday was _____
- What day was the day before yesterday? It was _____
- What days are the weekend? They are _____
- When is your birthday? It is _____
- When is Carnival? It is _____
- When is Christmas? It is _____
- When is Easter? It is _____

Watch out!

Don't forget that in English we always have to write the days of the week and the months of the year with CAPITAL LETTERS!!

E.g. Monday, January = correct forms

monday, january = incorrect forms

Listening

Personal Pronouns	Possessive Adjectives	Examples
I	My	I am the teacher. These are my students.
You	Your	You are the student and this is your book.
He	His	He is a man. That is his wife.
She	Her	She is a girl and that is her boyfriend.
It	Is	It is a dog. Its friend is a dog too.
We	Our	We are students. This school is our school.
You	Your	You are American. Bill Clinton is your president.
They	Their	They are Susan and Mark. That is their office.

I am the teacher. These are my students.



You are the student and this is your book.



She is a girl and that is her boyfriend.



He is a man. That is his wife.



It is a dog. Its friend is a dog too.



We are students. This is school is our school.



You are American. Bill Clinton is your president.



They are Susan and Mark. That is her office.



Possessive or Genitive Case ('s or ')

Mark's briefcase



Mark

Susan's purse



Susan

The dogs' house



Dogs

Owners	Possessive case	Elements
Mark	s	briefcase
Susan	's	purse
The dogs		house

We normally use - 's or - ' for people and animals to indicate possession:
 Mark's briefcase = His briefcase Susan's purse = Her purse

1 If the owner is in the plural form ending in s, we only use (apostrophe)
 The dogs' house

2 If the owner is in the plural form, but does not end in s, we use - 's
 a children's pen the women's purses

3 If the owner is indicated by the name of the person, and this name ends in s, you can use - ' or - 's. Note that if you use - 's, this s has the sound of /z/.
 Charles' car or Charles's car

4 If the owner ends in s, and the element begins with the letter s, we use - '
 Charles' sandwiches

For things, ideas, we normally use of
 the door of the classroom

the window of the house

(do not say the classroom's door)

(do not say the house's window)



1 It is possible to use - 's for organisations (groups of people), places and time expressions
 the government's functions the world's pollution tomorrow's class



Whose car is it?

Possessive Case: It is John's car.

Possessive Adjective: It is his car.

Whose wallet is it? (Paul)

Possessive Case: _____

Possessive Adjective: _____

Whose purse is it? (Mary)

Possessive Case: _____

Possessive Adjective: _____

Whose house is it? (the cat)

Possessive Case: _____

Possessive Adjective: _____

Whose children are they? (Jill and Mark)

Possessive Case: _____

Possessive Adjective: _____

Associate the sentences with the equivalent Possessive Adjective:

- 1. John is the _____
- 2. Susan speaks to _____
- 3. My phone is _____
- 4. The dog is with _____

- work?
- _____ friends
- wife.
- _____ job very much.
- friend.

- 6. Pat and Bob are with _____ mom.
- 7. We like _____ new teacher.
- 8. It's a nice bird. _____ color is red.
- 9. Peter crashed _____ car.
- 10. Linda adores _____ boyfriend.

Homework

1 Read the text below

My name is Ronald. I am from Chicago. I'm 25 years old. I am single, but I have a beautiful girlfriend. Her name is Lynn. I am an engineer. My boss's name is Jack. I live with my father and my mother. Their names are Peter and Mary. Our house is very big. I have three pets: a dog, a cat and a bird. My favorite one is the dog. Its name is Spot. My best friend is my brother. His name is Steven. Steven's girlfriend is Phoebe. She is beautiful too.

Now, write a short text similar to the one above.

2. Read the text of Unit 3 again. Find four sentences that are using the Possessive Case. For example: "The secretary's name is Susan."

3. Rewrite the following sentences using the Possessive Case ('s or '):

The toys of the children.

The dog of Paul.

The bicycle of Thomas.

The car of Agatha and the car of James.

The friends of my parents.



Homework



Whose wallet is this?



Whose purse is this?



Whose pencil is this?

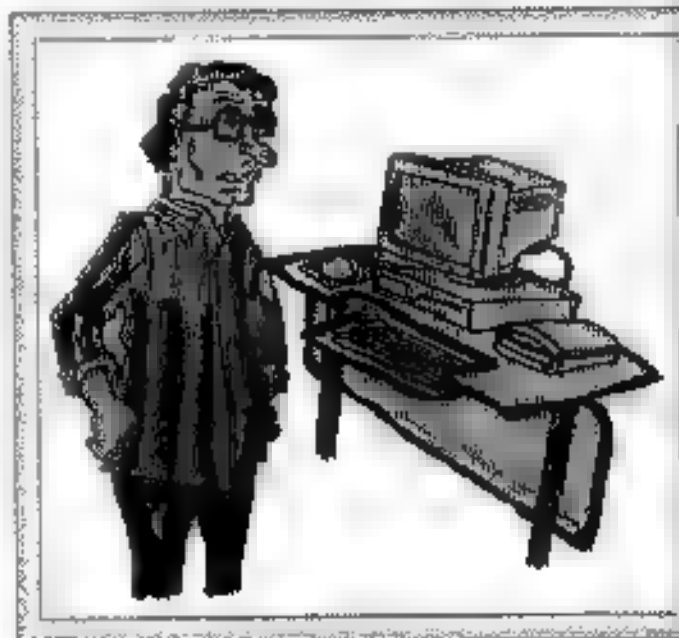


Whose notebook is this?





This is Jack's classroom.



This is Michael's computer.



This is the students' school.



These are B II's pens.

Check your Knowledge!

Student's name _____

Teacher's name _____

Are these sentences correct or incorrect? (3 of them are correct and 4 of them are incorrect)

- a This is Mark's car. _____
- c This is Jennifer's dog. _____
- b This is a cat. His name is Kitty. _____
- e These men are politicians. Their names are Bob and Tony. _____
- d Her boyfriend's name is Earl. _____
- f The classroom's door is white. _____
- g The window of the room is white. _____
- c Thomas's sister is Diana. _____

2 Rewrite the incorrect sentences above in the correct form.

It's Geography time

- 1 What's the capital of Brazil?
- 2 What's the capital of England?
- 3 What's the capital of France?
- 4 What's the biggest city in Brazil?
- 5 What's the biggest country in the world?
- 6 What's the capital of Japan?

Brazil's capital is Brasilia

Multiple choice questions

Choose the correct answer

1. How are you?

- ☐ I'm a student
- ☐ I'm fine, thanks.
- ☐ I'm Michael.

2. Would you like some milk?

- ☐ She's Ok
- ☐ Good morning.
- ☐ No, thanks

3. It's midnight. I have to go now. Goodbye

- ☐ I have to go too. Good evening.
- ☐ Bye bye. Good night
- ☐ Hello.

4. Thanks

- ☐ Of nothing.
- ☐ Not for this
- ☒ You're welcome

5. Do you have any questions?

- ☐ Yes, I have a question
- ☐ No, I have a car.
- ☐ My question is blue

6. Do you understand the word anagram?

- ☐ What?
- ☐ No, I don't understand. Repeat the word, please!
- ☐ Uh?

UNIT FOUR



Susan's house and at school

Listening

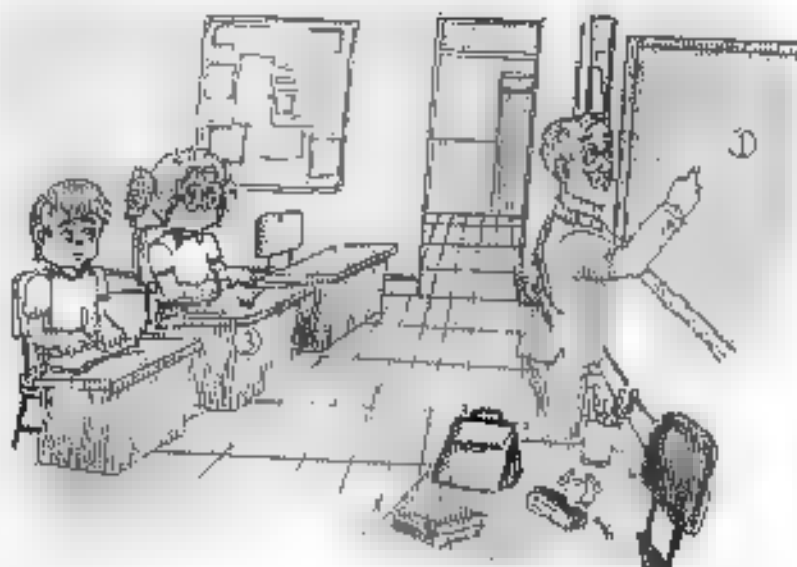
- 1 Fence
- 2 Gate
- 3 Roof
- 4 Door
- 5 Wall
- 6 Window

This is Susan's house. In front of her house there is a fence and a gate. The house has a red roof, a blue door and white walls. The window of the house is open. There is a dog sitting at the door.

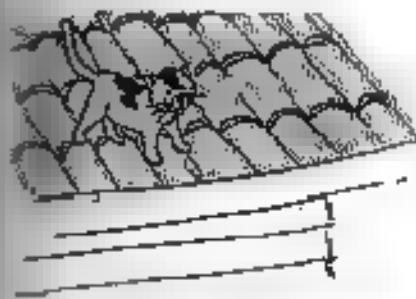


- 7 Board
- 8 Eraser
- 9 Desk

This is the school of Mark's children. There are two children in the classroom. They are William and Janeth - Mark's twin children. There is a teacher writing on the board. On his table there are books, pens and an eraser. There are three desks in the classroom.



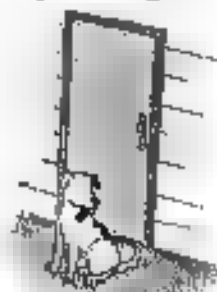
The cat is on the roof.



The maid is in the house.



The dog is sitting at the door.



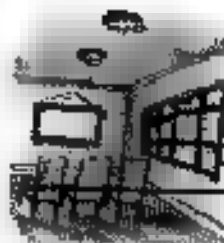
Listening

Are William and Janeth in the office? No.
 Are William and Janeth in the house? No.
 Are William and Janeth in the shopping center? No.
 Where are William and Janeth?
 William and Janeth are in the school.



Prepositions of Place

1. **On** = It indicates physical contact
 e.g. The board is hanging on the wall.



2. **In**

a) It indicates inside
 e.g. Mark is in his car.

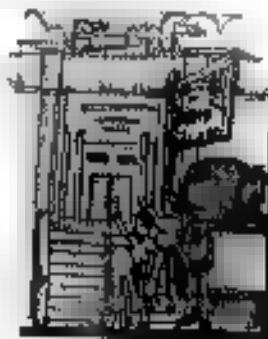


b) It's used with the names of countries, states, cities, etc.
 e.g. Susan is in New York.



3. **At**

a) It's used before specific places:



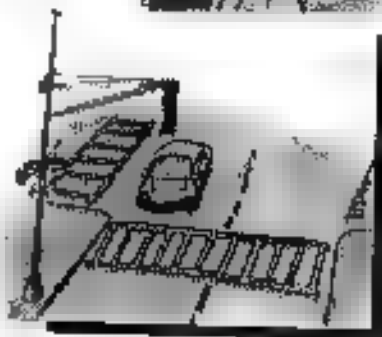
i. Before commercial names:
 e.g. We study English at British and American

ii. Before the number of the place.
 e.g. My brother lives at 2215, Maple St. apt. 130.

b) It's used to indicate a reference.
 e.g. Where is the mall?
 Turn right at the bakery and walk for a block.



c. It's used to indicate proximity
 e.g. Where is the car?
 It is at the traffic lights.



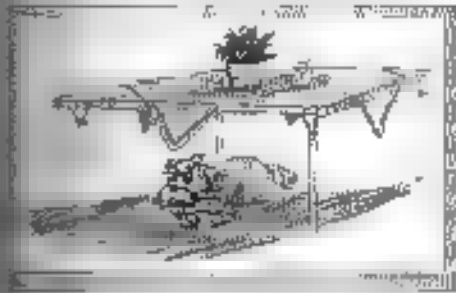
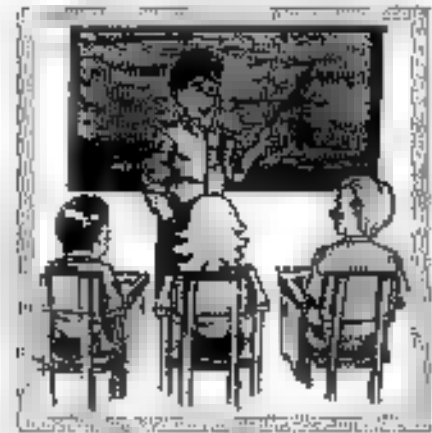
Preposition Formation

1. **In front of:** In the direction a person is looking at

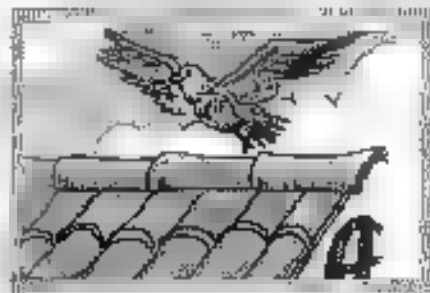
2. The teacher is in front of the students.

3. **Behind:** In the opposite direction a person is looking at.

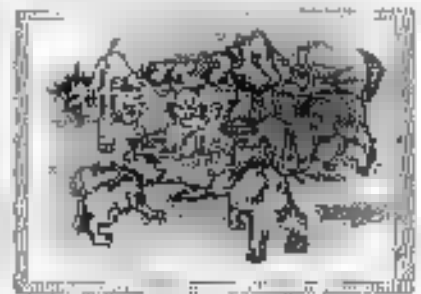
4. The board is behind the teacher



5. **Under:** e.g. The dog is under the table.



7. **Over:** e.g. The bird is over the house.

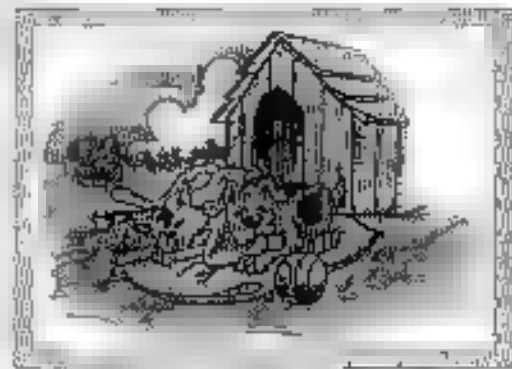


8. **Among = amongst:**

e.g. The cat is among the dogs



9. **Between:** e.g. The cat is between the dogs.



10. **Beside:** e.g. The cat is beside the dog.



11. **Next to = close to = near.**

Argentina is next to Brazil.



12. **Far from:** e.g. Japan is far from Brazil.



13. **From:** e.g. John is from Korea.

14. **To:** e.g. John is going to England.

15. **Above:**



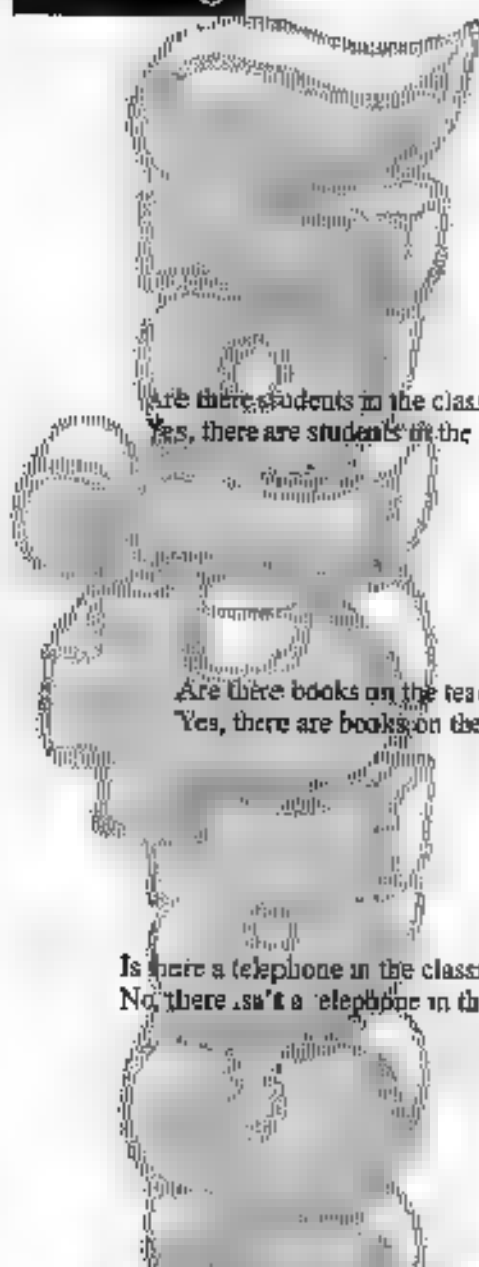
The temperature is above 0°

16. **Below:**

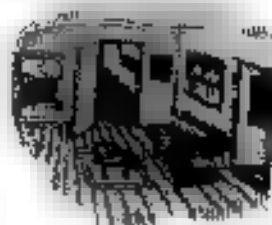


The temperature is below 0°

Listening



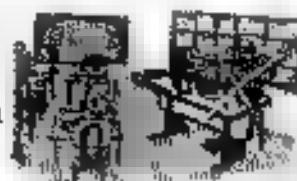
Are there walls in the house?
Yes, there are walls in the house.



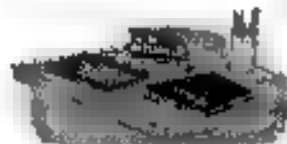
Are there students in the classroom?
Yes, there are students in the classroom.



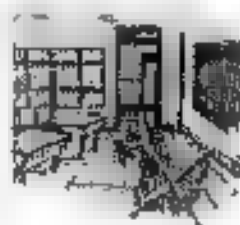
Is there a secretary in the classroom?
No, there isn't a secretary in the classroom.



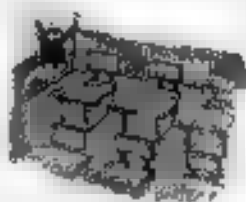
Are there books on the teacher's table?
Yes, there are books on the teacher's table.



Is there an animal in the school?
No, there isn't an animal in the school.



Is there a telephone in the classroom?
No, there isn't a telephone in the classroom.



Are there cars on the street?
Yes, there are cars on the street.



Extra Information

There + To Be

The verb *There + To Be* expresses existence
e.g. There is a fence in front of the house. (It exists in front of the house).

Affirmative: There + To Be

e.g. There is a dog sitting at the door. (Singular form)
There are three desks in the classroom. (Plural form).

Interrogative: To Be + There

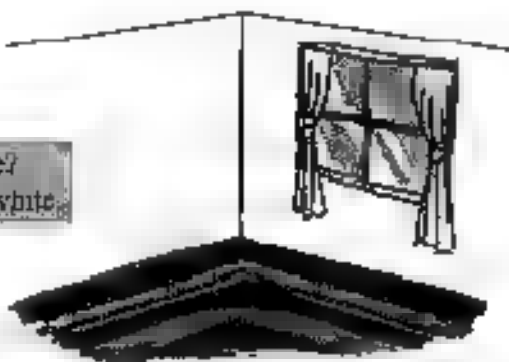
e.g. Is there a dog sitting at the door? (Singular form).
Are there three desks in the classroom? (Plural form)

Negative: There + To Be + Not

e.g. There is not a dog sitting at the door. (Singular form)
There are not three desks in the classroom. (Plural form)

Listening

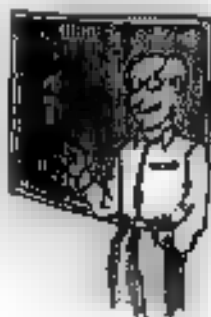
Are the walls of the house white?
Yes, the walls of the house are white.



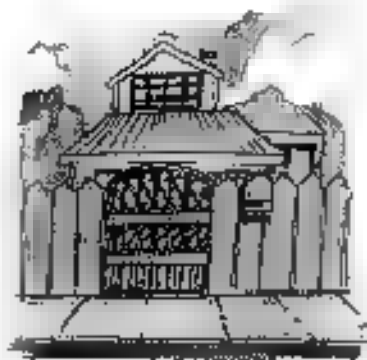
Is the American flag pink and grey?
No, it isn't pink and grey. It's red, blue and white.



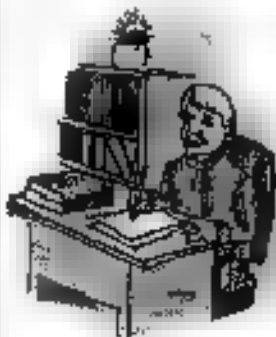
Where is the teacher?
The teacher is in the classroom.



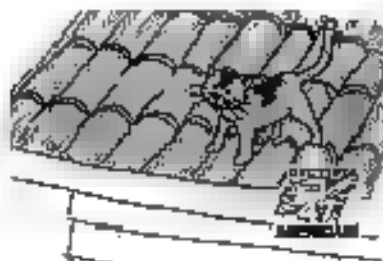
Where is the gate?
The gate is in front of the house.



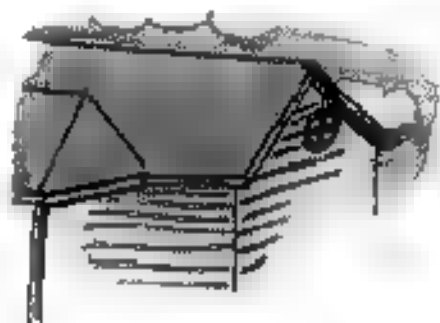
Where is Mark?
He is in the office.



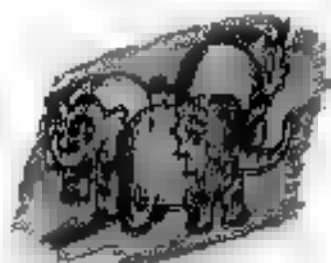
Where is the cat?
The cat is on the roof.



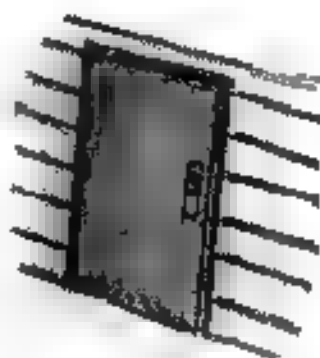
Is the roof red?
Yes, the roof is red.



Are elephants grey?
Yes, elephants are grey.



Is the door yellow?
No, the door isn't yellow. It's blue.



Where are William and Janeth?
They are in the classroom.



Are you a teacher?
No, I am not a teacher. I'm a student.



Are you American?
No, I am not American. I'm Brazilian.

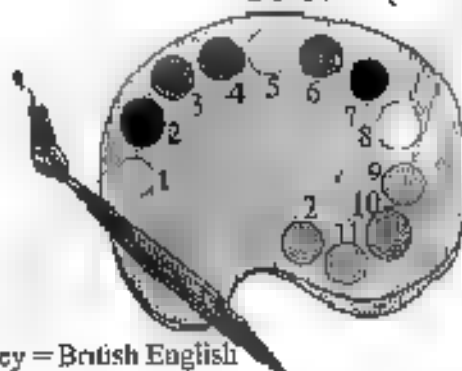


Listening

Colors (American English)

- light blue
- 2 dark blue
- 3 brown
- 4 green
- 5 yellow
- 6 purple
- 7 black
- 8 white
- 9 gray - American English
- 10 red
- 11 orange
- 12 pink

Colours (British English)



grey = British English

Watch out!

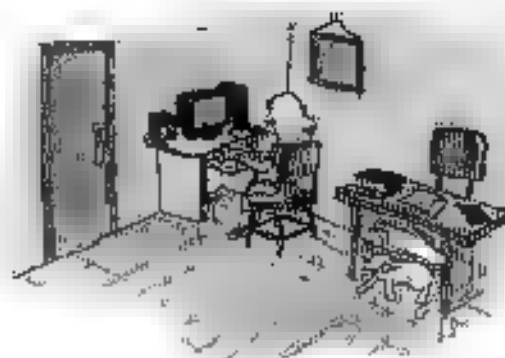
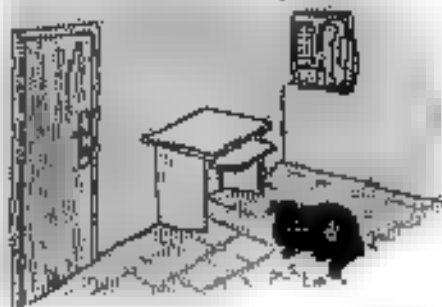
What color is the roof?

The roof is red.

What color are your eyes?

My eyes are dark brown.

Find the differences!



e.g. There isn't a brown dog in the office on the right

1	_____
2	_____
3	_____
4	_____
5	_____
6	_____

Reading and writing

Complete the sentences below with the verb **THERE + TO BE**:

- a) _____ 50 states in America.
- b) _____ 50 states in Brazil.
- c) _____ English schools in Japan?
- d) _____ a television in my house.
- e) _____ a horse in my father's house.
- f) _____ a Japanese teacher at British and American?

Reading and writing

Complete the sentences below with the most suitable preposition.

- a) The secretary is speaking _____ the telephone.
- b) There are 10 units _____ book 1.
- c) There is a sign _____ the school.
- d) His father works _____ Citybank.
- e) The temperature in my city is normally _____ 10°.
- f) The temperature in Alaska is normally _____ 0°.
- g) The submarine is _____ the sea.
- h) Number eleven is _____ numbers ten and twelve.
- i) Japan is distant from Brazil. Argentina is _____ Brazil.
- j) John is between Mary and Jack. Consequently, Jack is _____ John.
- k) People normally go _____ church on Sunday.
- l) Tony is New Yorker. He is _____ New York.
- m) _____ black, blue, green and white, I prefer black.

Homework



According to the picture above, answer the questions

1. Where is the teacher (in relation to the board)?

2. Where is the teacher (in relation to the students)?

3. Where is the light (in relation to the students)?

4. Where is the clock (in relation to the wall)?

5. Where is the door (in relation to the window)?

6. Where is the teacher's briefcase (in relation to the teacher's table)?

7. Where is the window (in relation to the door and the American flag)?

8. Are there books on the students' desks?



Homework

9 Is there a teacher in the classroom?

10. Is there a computer in the classroom?

11 Is there a British flag next to the window?

12 Is there a board on the wall?

13. Are these birds in the classroom?

14 What color is the teacher's briefcase?

15 What color is the door?

16. What color is the clock?

17 What color are the desks?

18. What color are the walls?

19 What color is the teacher's table?

20. What color is the American flag?



Check your knowledge!

Student's name _____

Teacher's name: _____

What objects are there in your house? Read the words below and then write some sentences using the verb **THERE + TO BE**. Don't forget to use the correct preposition! The word on the left is the object and the word on the right indicates the location of the object.

Pen/under table

car/in/garage

cat/in/house

10 dollars/in/wallet

wallet/in/mother's purse

computer/on/table

door/beside/window

English school/next to/your house

plane/over/roof

dog/at/door

parent's picture/on/wall

green house/in front of/your house



Check your knowledge

Are these sentences correct or incorrect? If the sentence is incorrect, rewrite it in the correct form:

1 There is a bird on the tree.

correct

incorrect

☒
☐

2 I have a car.

correct

incorrect

☒
☐

3 I like my city because have good restaurants here

correct

incorrect

☒
☐

4 Have 2 students in the classroom.

correct

incorrect

☐
☐

5 Number 2 is beside 1 and 3

correct

incorrect

☐
☐

6 I am to the home.

correct

incorrect

☐
☒

7 Paraguay is close to Brazil.

correct

incorrect

☐
☐

8 There are tables on the restaurant.

correct

incorrect

☒
☐

9 The antenna is on the roof

correct

incorrect

☒
☐

10 The secretary is working at the computer

correct

incorrect

☒
☐

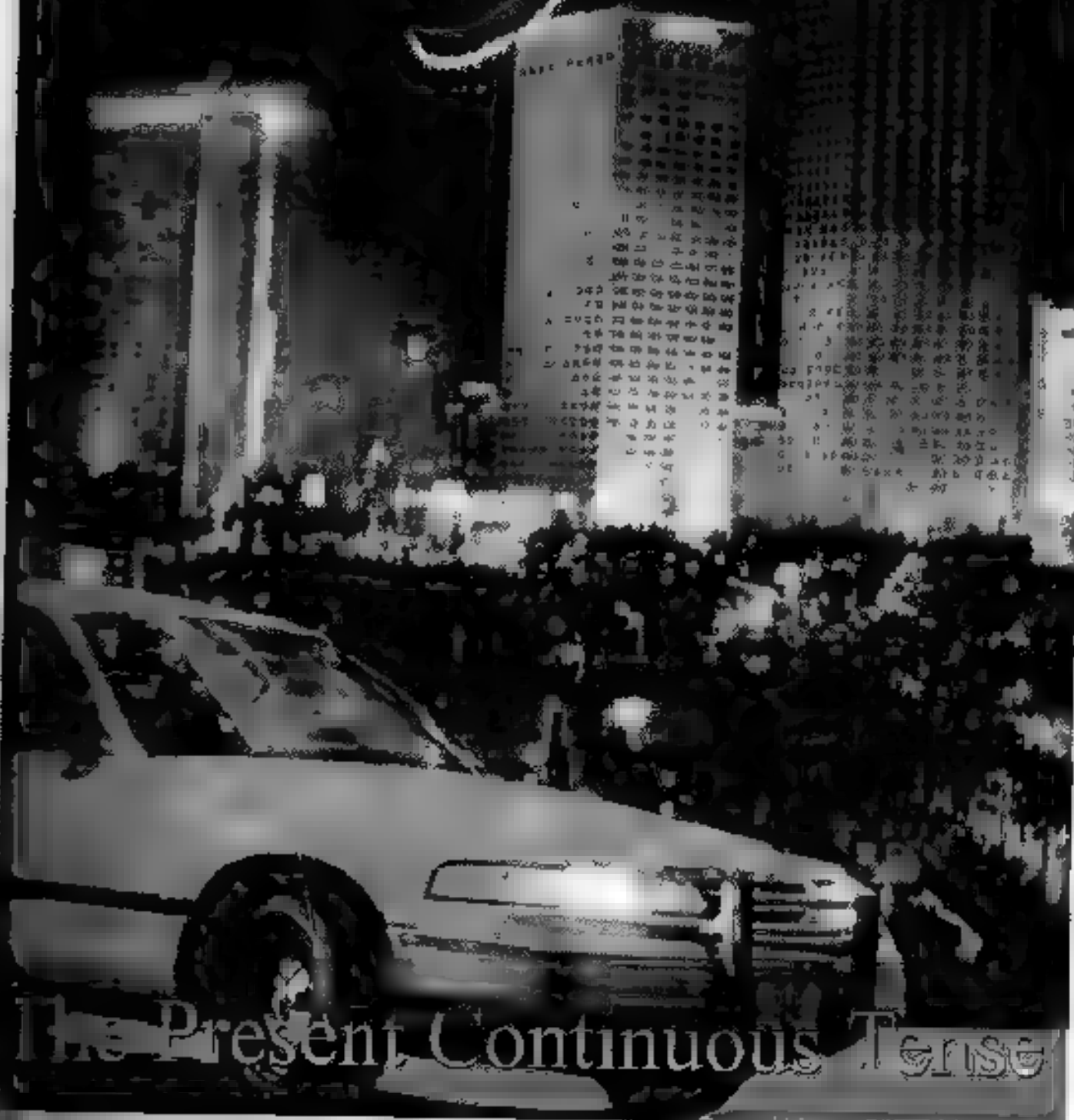
11 There is a good film on TV at night.

correct

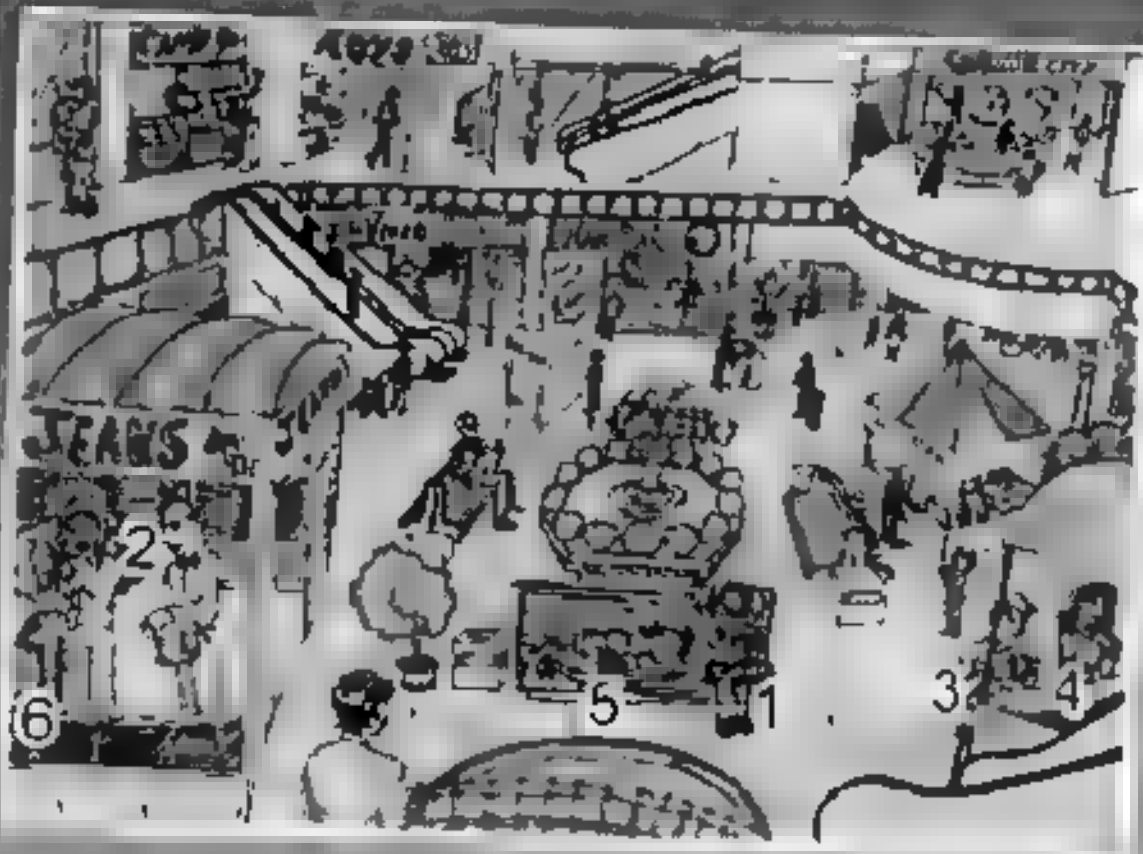
incorrect

☒
☐

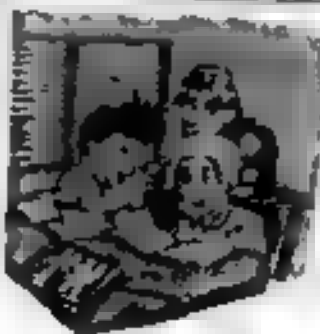

Unit Five



The Present Continuous Tense



1. Jaseth is playing with her doll.
2. Susan is making a phone call.
3. Mark is eating a hamburger.
4. A girl is drinking coffee.
5. William is sleeping.
6. Susan is buying a pair of jeans.



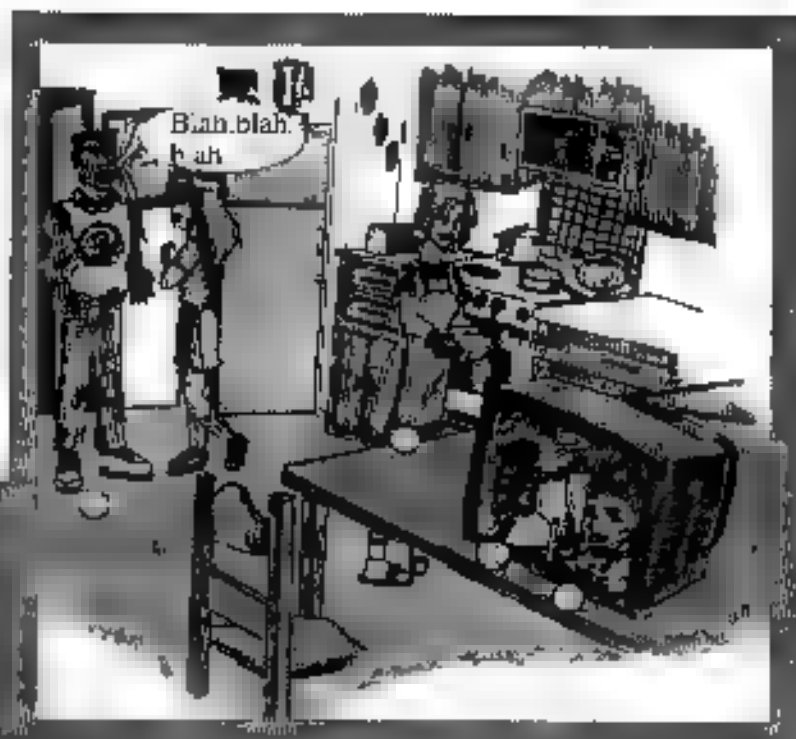
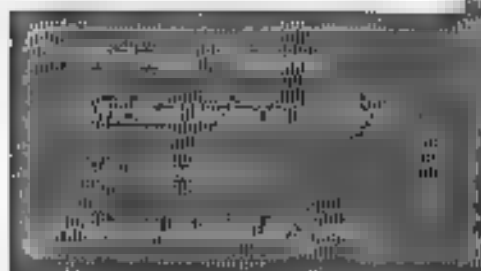
We are studying English.



Mark is working.



Listening



1. A man is driving his car.

2. A man is sitting at a desk.

3. A man is talking to a woman.

4. A man is sitting at a desk.

5. A man is sitting at a desk.

Listening

Today is Saturday, so it's weekend.



Saturday is different from weekdays.



Mark is working in the garden.

2. His children are playing football.

3. His wife is in the shopping center buying a pair of jeans.

4. It's a beautiful day. The sun is shining. It's 31 degrees.

5. "Life is beautiful." Mark says. To confirm that, now he is singing a nice Brazilian song.

6. Susan is in a bar, kissing her boyfriend Sam. They are dancing on slow music.

Errata: Not on slow music
but to slow music.

Listening

Is Jill working in the garden?

No, Jill isn't working in the garden.

Is Jill playing football?

No, Jill isn't playing football.

Is Jill dancing?

No, Jill isn't dancing.

What is Jill doing?

Jill is buying a pair of jeans in the shopping center.



Listening

Is Mark buying a pair of jeans in the shopping center?

No, Mark isn't buying a pair of jeans in the shopping center.

Is Mark cooking?

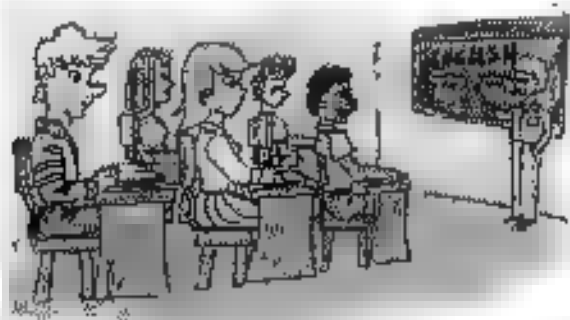
No, Mark isn't cooking.

Is Mark making a phone call?

No, Mark isn't making a phone call.

What is Mark doing?

Mark is working in the garden.



What are we doing?
We are studying English.

What is Susan doing?

Susan is dancing with Sam.



What is Sam doing?

He is kissing his girlfriend, Susan.



What are William and Jonathan doing?

They are playing football on the street.

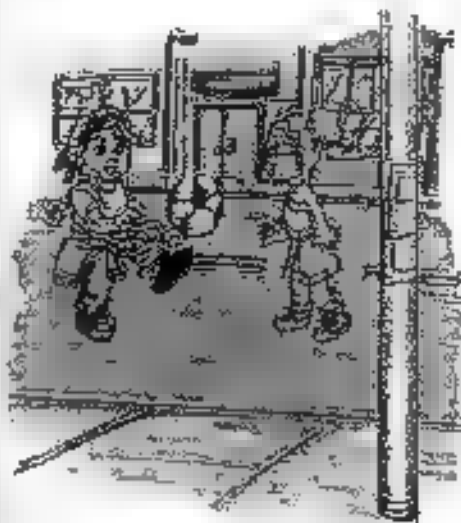
Listening



What is Michael Jackson doing?
Michael Jackson is dancing.



What is Madonna doing?
Madonna is singing.



Who is playing football on the street?
William and Jineth are playing football on the street.



Is Susan dancing with Sam?
Yes, Susan is dancing with Sam.

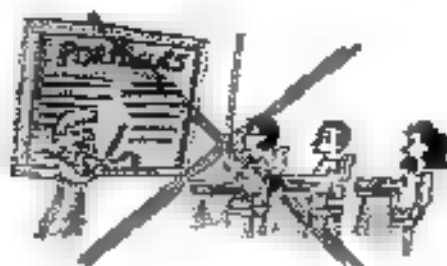


Is Sam kissing Susan?
Yes, he is kissing Susan.

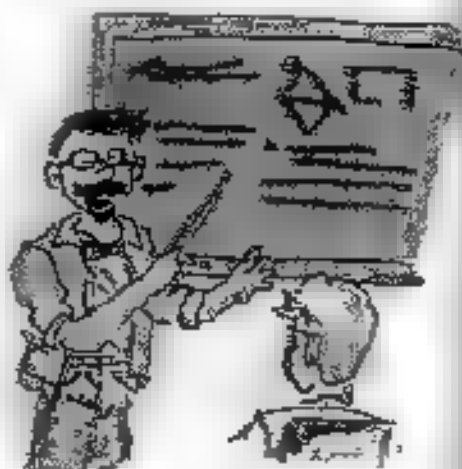
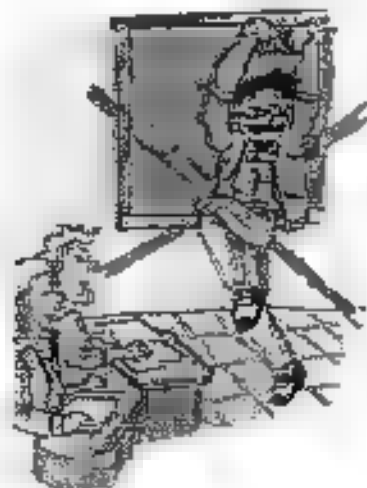
Is Mark kissing Susan?
No, Mark isn't kissing Susan.
He is working in the garden.



Are we studying Portuguese?
No, we aren't studying Portuguese.
We are studying English.



Is the teacher dancing?
No, the teacher isn't dancing.
He is teaching the students.



Is Janeth working?
No, she isn't working.
She is playing on the street.

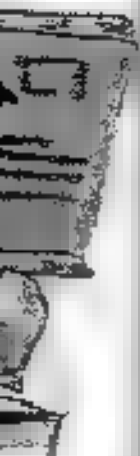




Are you singing?
No, I'm not singing.
I am studying English.



Who is Mark's wife?
Jill is Mark's wife.



What is she doing?
Jill is cooking dinner.



Who is working in the garden?
Mark is working in the garden.



Listening

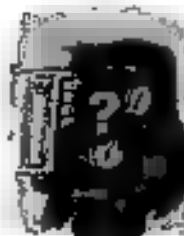
Are we studying English?
Yes, we are studying English.



Who is drinking coffee?
Janeth is drinking coffee.



Who is making a phone call?
Susan is making a phone call.



Who is kissing Susan?
Sam is kissing Susan.



Who is writing a letter?
Mark is writing a letter.



Who is that?
He is the President of Brazil.



What is he doing?
He is singing in the rain.



Extra Information

The Present Continuous Tense

A. Definition. The present continuous tense is characterised by the presence of the Gerund (-ing). It can be used in two different situations.

- 1 Specific present moments. (Present, unfinished action)

I am taking a test at the moment.



My father is doing physical exercises now.



WOOD
WOOD.

The dog is barking at present



2. Future programmed and arranged situations:

I'm working this weekend.



“NOW”

I'm traveling today after class.



"NOW."

"ON THE
WEEKEND,"



"AFTER CLASS..."

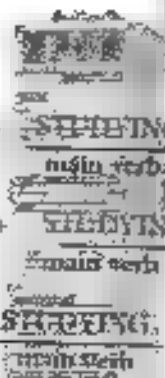


B. Conjugation.

Affirmative YOU + ARE + STANDING
subject auxiliary verb main verb

Interrogative: ARE + YOU + SLEEPING
auxiliary verb subject main verb

Negative: YOU + ARE + NOT + SHOOTING
 Subject auxiliary verb main verb



Extra Information

C. Special cases

Verbs ending in **E**, remove the letter **E** and use **ING**

e.g. To take taking I'm taking a test now.
 To write writing She's writing a letter now.
 To dance dancing He's dancing now.

Exceptions

To be - being I'm being honest with you now.
 Verbs ending in **ee**: to see - seeing He's seeing the dentist tomorrow.

2. Verbs ending in **ie**, remove the letters **ie** and use **YING**

e.g. To lie lying The advocate is lying now.
 To die dying The patient is dying now.

3. Verbs ending in Consonant + Vowel + Consonant, double the last consonant

e.g.

	Cons.	Vowel	Cons.	
To S W	I	M		swimming
To S H	O	P		shopping

Exceptions

	Cons.	Vowel	Cons.	
Verbs ending in -X				faxing
-Y:				playing
-W:				sewing

We use the present continuous only for actions and happenings. Consequently, we cannot use the present continuous tense with some verbs, for example: to like, to love, to want, to know, to remember.

Incorrect: I am liking the English course.
 Correct: I like the English course.

WORLD OF DISNEY

What is the person doing?

What is the old man doing?
 What is the boy studying?
 Who is playing on the floor?
 What is the dog doing?

Who is cleaning the house?
 What is the man reading?
 Where is the old woman sleeping?
 Where is the bird singing?



Tic Tac Toe

Are these sentences correct or incorrect? Mark 'O' or 'X' only if you answer it correctly and after correcting the incorrect ones (if you have more classmates, play together in groups):

I studying English	He's studing English	I'm loving my cat
You is smoking	Your father are working	She is shopping
I aren't working	They are taking a test	She is big nice

Homework

According to the text, answer the questions below

What is Janet doing?

What is Madonna doing now?

What is Michael Jackson doing now?

Who is making a phone call now?

Is Mark writing a letter now?

What is Sam doing now?

What are the children playing?

Where are the people swimming?

Is Jill dancing?

Is Janet reading a magazine?

Now, answer the questions below according to your family

What is your mother doing now?

Where are you studying now?

What is your father doing now?

Who is watching TV now?

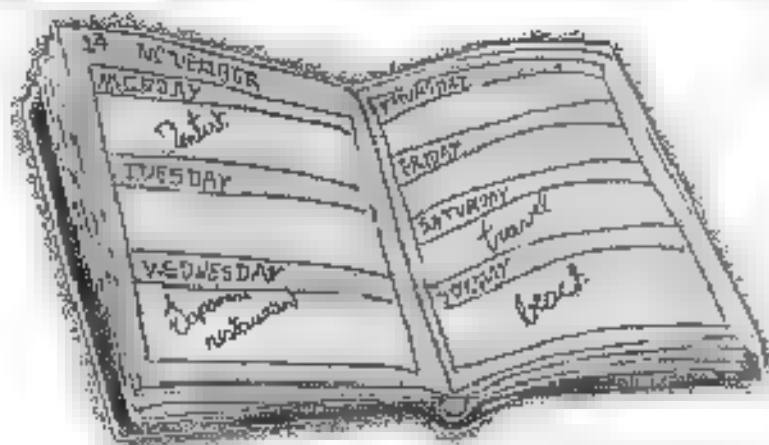
What is your brother or sister doing now?

Is anyone having lunch now?

Homework

Correct the sentences below

- 1 I are studying now _____
- 2 She is work at the moment _____
- 3 My family are travelling this month _____
- 4 They isn't playing soccer now. _____



Based on the diary above, answer the questions below

What are you doing on Monday? _____

Where are you having lunch on Wednesday? _____

What are you doing on the weekend? _____

Check your knowledge!

Student's name _____

Teacher's name _____

A. Transform the sentences below to the asked form (A = affirmative; I = interrogative; N = negative):

1 My mother is watching TV now

I _____

N _____

2 His father isn't working at the moment

A _____

I _____

3 Is the dog barking at present?

A _____

N _____

4 Is your English getting better?

A _____

N _____

5 I am learning English now

N _____

I _____

6 It's raining

N _____

I _____



B Write questions using the words **WHAT** **WHERE** **WHOSE** according to the sentences below

1. _____
The cat is sleeping on the roof.

2. _____
The students are speaking English.

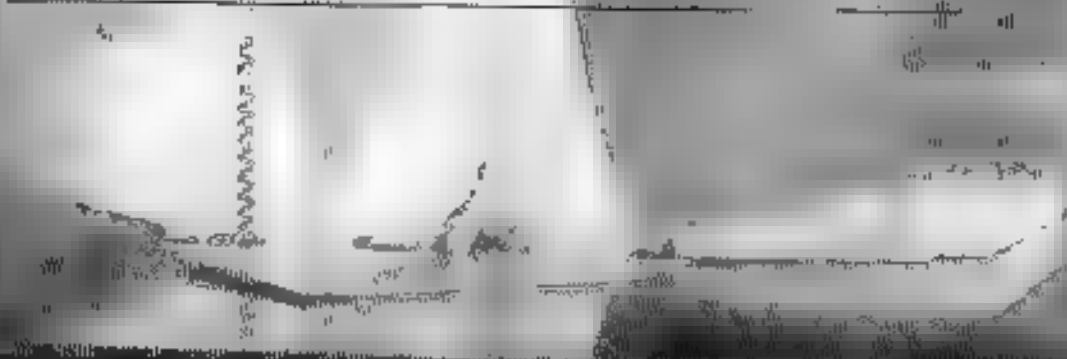
3. _____
My father is working in his office.

4. _____
My brother is driving our father's car.

5. _____
I'm thinking about having lunch now.

6. _____
Kyoko is having dinner at Kinochira at the moment.

C. What's happening outside and inside your house/office at the moment?

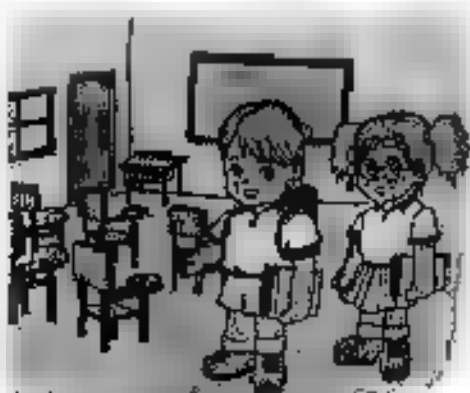


Unit Six

The background of the page is an abstract composition of overlapping circles and geometric shapes. Some areas are filled with a fine grid pattern, while others are solid black or white. The overall effect is a complex, layered visual texture.

Question Words

Listening



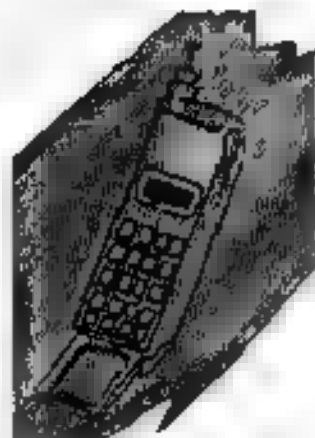
Are William and Janeth in the shopping center? *No*

Are William and Janeth in the house? *No*

Are William and Janeth in the office? *No*

Where are William and Janeth?

William and Janeth are in the school.



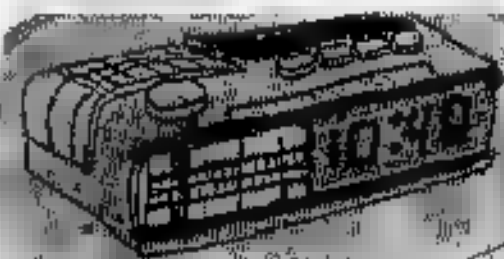
Is this a printer? *No*

Is this a car? *No*

Is this a fighter? *No*

What is this?

This is a cellular phone.



Is it eight o'clock? *No*

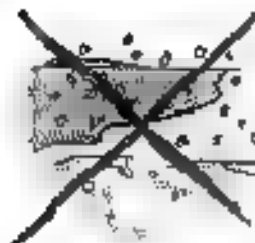
Is it twenty to nine a.m.? *No*

Is it half past five? *No*

What time is it?

It is twenty to eleven.

Listening



Do we go to the beach in the winter? *No*
 Do we go to the beach in the autumn? **No*
 Do we go to the beach in the spring? *No*
When do we go to the beach?
We go to the beach in the summer.



Do you like your boyfriend because he's good looking? *No*
 Do you like your boyfriend because he's intel. gent? *No*
 Do you like your boyfriend because he's different? *No*
Why do you like your boyfriend?
I like my boyfriend because he's funny



Is this your brother? *No*
 Is this the President of Brazil? *No*
 Is this Michael Jackson? *No*
Who is this?
This is Nelson Mandela, the President of South Africa.

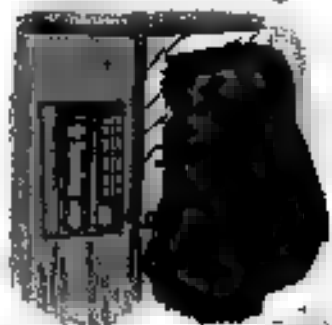
* Obs. Autumn = British English
 Fall = American English

* Nelson Mandela, President of South Africa from 1994 to 1998.



Listening

What is Susan doing?



She is making a phone call.



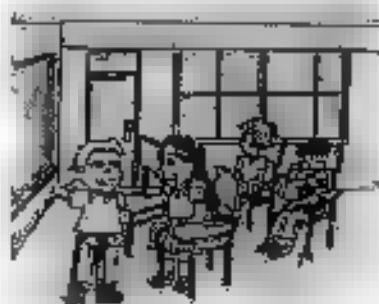
What is Susan's boyfriend doing?

He is playing football.



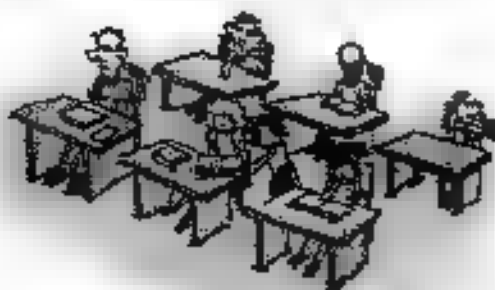
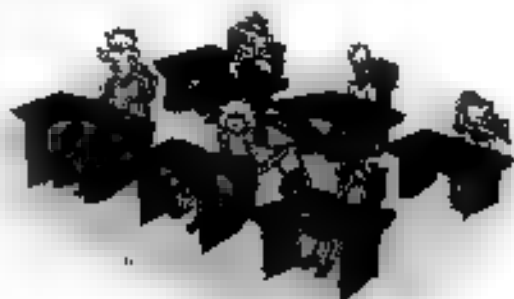
Where are the children?

The children are in the school



What are they doing?

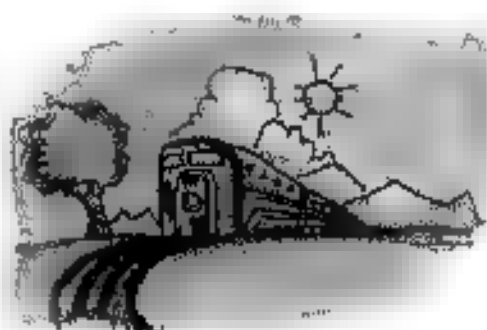
They are studying



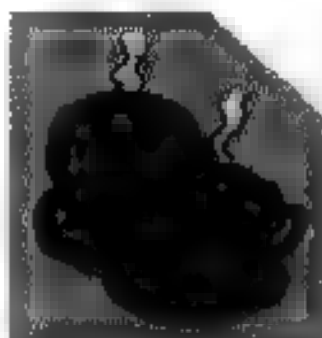
What is this?



This is a train.



What are these?



These are coffee cups



Who is this?



This is Mark



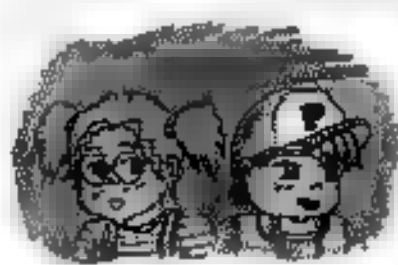
Who is this? *This is Susan.*



Who are these people?



They are Janet and William.



Who are these people?



They are Madonna and Michael Jackson



Extra Information

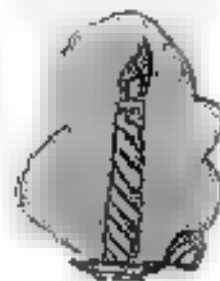
Question Words = Interrogative Pronouns = "WH" Questions

Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday to you!
Happy birthday dear Mark!
Happy birthday to you!



The correct pronunciation of "WH" in English
Imagine that there is a candle in front of you;
Blow this candle out (just like Mark!)

"CANDLE"



Don't say "YES" or "NO" in the answer when there is an interrogative pronoun in the question:
e.g. What is your name? YES, my name is Mark (incorrect)

My name is Mark (correct)

Is your name Mark? YES, my name is Mark (correct)

My name is Mark (incorrect)

Question

1. Where

E.g. Where do you live?

Answer

1. Places, Locations

I live in Los Angeles

2. What

E.g. What is this?

A. Objects

This is a pen

B. Actions

I am studying English

E.g. What are you doing?

C. Personal information

I am divorced

E.g. What is your marital status?

3. What time

E.g. What time is it?

Hours

It's midday

4. When

E.g. When is your birthday?

Time

It is on March 4th

5. Who

E.g. Who is your favorite actor?

Persons (subject or direct object)

My favorite actor is Al Pacino



Extra Information

6. Why	Explanations, motives, reasons
e.g. Why do you study English?	I study English because it's important.
7. Where	Indirect object
e.g. At whom are you looking?	I am looking at that girl.
8. What	Limited options
e.g. Which color is your favorite?	It's black.
9. Whose	Possession
e.g. Whose book is it?	It's Susan's book.
10. How	Conditions
e.g. How are you?	I'm fine, thanks.
11. How old	Age
e.g. How old are you?	I'm 35 years old.

Extra Information

Situation I

Question: Question word + am/are/is + complement

Answer: Complement + am/are/is + places and objects, persons, etc.

e.g. Where	is	your brother?
Question word	is	complement
My brother	is	in his house
Complement	is	place



e.g.	<u>What</u>	<u>are</u>	<u>these?</u>
	Question word	are	complement
	<u>These</u>	<u>are</u>	<u>computers.</u>
	Complement	are	object

Situation 2:

Question	Question word + <u>do/does</u> + complement		
Answer	Complement + places/time/objects/persons/etc		
e.g.	<u>Why</u>	<u>do</u>	<u>you study English?</u>
	Question word	do	complement
	<u>I study English</u>		because + like + explanation
	Complement		
	<u>What time</u>	<u>do</u>	<u>you have breakfast?</u>
	Question word	do	complement
	<u>I have breakfast</u>		<u>at 6.30 a.m.</u>
	Complement		hour

Situation 3:

Question:	Question word + subject + complement	
Answer:	Subject + complement	
e.g.	<u>Who</u>	<u>studies English in your house?</u>
	My brother and I	study English in my house.

Situation 4

Question:	Question word + <u>am/are/is</u> + complement + preposition	
Answer:	Complement + <u>am/are/is</u> + preposition + places/persons/etc	
e.g.	<u>Where are you from?</u>	
	I am from Japan.	

Situation 5:

Question:	Preposition + question word + <u>do/does</u> + complement	
Answer:	Complement + preposition + places/persons/etc	
e.g.	<u>To whom do you want to talk?</u>	
	I want to talk to Peter	

Matching

Match the questions in column A with their answers in column B.

- a. What is this?
- b. Where do you live?
- c. When is your birthday?
- d. Who is your favorite singer?
- e. Why do you study English?
- f. What time do you wake up?
- g. Which bus goes toward your house?
- h. With whom are you learning English?
- i. Whose book is this?
- j. How old is your mother?

-) Bus 11 goes toward my house.
-) My birthday is on April 3rd.
-) This is a white board.
-) This is Sarah's book.
-) She is 43 years old.
-) I am learning English with Tim.
-) I wake up at 6 o'clock.
-) Because it's important.
-) My favorite singer is Enya.
-) I live in Chicago.

Speaking

Student A (or teacher): Ask the questions above to Student B.

Student B: Answer the questions completely.

Reverse roles.

Reading and writing

Make the correct question.

I live in this city because there are many green areas here.

go to the beach on vacation.

This is John's wallet.

I study English at British and American.

My favorite author is Ernest Hemingway.

I am taking a test.

I am a doctor.

5:00 a. m.



What time is it?
It is five o'clock in the morning.

5:30 a. m.



What time is it?
It is half past five in the morning.

5:45 a. m.



What time is it?
It is a quarter to six in the morning.

6:15 a. m.



What time is it?
It is a quarter past six in the morning.

6:00 p. m.



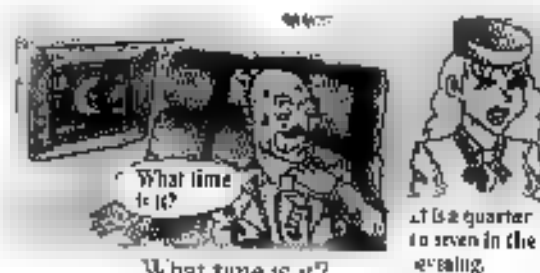
What time is it?
It is six o'clock in the afternoon.

6:30 p. m.



What time is it?
It is half past six in the evening.

6:45 p. m.



What time is it?
It is a quarter to seven in the evening.

7:15 p. m.



What time is it?
It is a quarter past seven in the evening.

Listening

Grammar focus

(Question): What time is it?

Usually there are two possibilities to say the time.

4:00	It's four o'clock.	It's four oh five
6:00	It's six o'clock.	It's four fifteen.
8:00	It's eight o'clock.	It's four twenty-five.
4:05	It's five past four.	It's four thirty
4:15	It's a quarter past four.	It's four thirty-one
4:25	It's twenty-five past four.	It's four forty-five
4:30	It's half past four.	It's four fifty-nine
4:31	It's twenty-nine to five.	
4:45	It's a quarter to five.	
4:49	It's one to five.	
5:00	It's five o'clock.	
a.m.*	=	in the morning
p.m.*	=	in the afternoon/in the evening/at night
10:00 a.m.	=	It's ten o'clock in the morning
10:00 p.m.	=	It's ten o'clock at night
12:00 p.m.	=	It's noon / it's midday
12:00 a.m.	=	It's midnight.

*Obs. a.m. = ante meridiem
p.m. = post meridiem
*past = British English
*after = American English

Errata: We don't say the time
We tell the time

Extra Information

A: (01-30): It's "minutes" past "hour".
e.g. 1:23
2 o'clock 23 = minutes
It's "twenty-three" past "two"

B: (31-59): It's "60-minutes" to "next hour".
e.g. 3:33
3 = hour 33 = minutes
It's "60-33" to "3 + 1" = It's "twenty seven" to "four"

Special cases:

15 = a quarter past
30 = half past

*45 = a quarter to
00 = o'clock



Reading and writing



7:51 p.m.



6:50 a.m.



4:10 p.m.



10:07 a.m.



3:00 p.m.

What time is it?

or

What time is it?

or

What time is it?

or

What time is it?

or

What time is it?

Reading and writing

What time do you wake up?

What time do you have lunch?

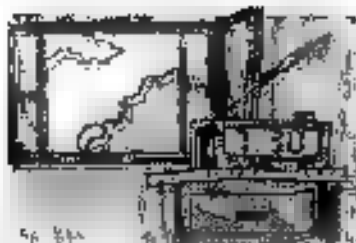
What time do you go to bed?

I go to work at 7:30 a.m.

I leave school at 11:45 a.m.

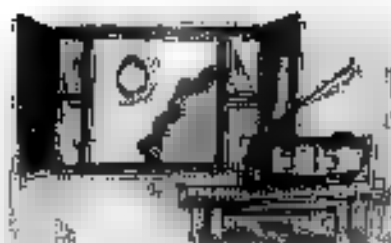
It's a quarter to midday.

Homework



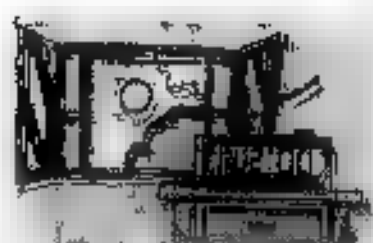
What time is it?

or



What time is it?

or



What time is it?

or



What time is it?

or



What time is it?

or



What time is it?

or

Give complete answers.

What is your mother's name?

What is your address?

What are you doing now?

Where do you go shopping?

Where is your father now?

When is your mother's birthday?

When is Christmas?

Who is the President of Brazil?

Who is the President of the USA?

Why do you study English?

Why do you live in this city?

What time do you have dinner?

What time do you study English?

Who is your best friend?



Homework

Complete the sentences below with the most suitable question word

- a) _____ is your father working now? He's working in the office
- b) _____ is your mother cooking now? - She's cooking lunch.
- c) _____ are you looking at her? - Because she's beautiful
- d) _____ do you practise sports? I practise sports on the weekend.
- e) _____ color do you prefer? I prefer black.
- f) _____ is your marital status? - I'm married.
- g) _____ do you take a shower? - I take a shower at 7 o'clock

All the sentences below are written incorrectly. Rewrite them in the correct form:

- a) ^{is} Where are your father working now?

- b) I study English because is important

- c) When you go to the beach?

- d) I live in this city because I like (+)

- e) When do you work? I work in the office.

- or

- f) What do you doing?

Check your knowledge!

Student's name. _____

Teacher's name _____

Put the words in the correct order

e.g. do / church / you / when go / to
When do you go to church?

time is plane arriving the, what

like you do who

like at go night where you, to do

restaurant is favorite, which your, city / this, in

purse that / is whose

don't study Japanese / why / you

soccer / you / when play / do

prefer do whom with you, classes to have

old / is / your / how father

of, your what / the / is / father's address office



Check your knowledge!

Imagine that you are having a conversation with your favorite actor/actress. This is the best opportunity to ask him/her all the questions you want. So, make up 10 "YES/NO" questions and 10 "WH" questions

YES/NO questions:

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.
- 10.

"WH" questions:

- 11.
- 12.
- 13.
- 14.
- 15.
- 16.
- 17.
- 18.
- 19.
- 20.

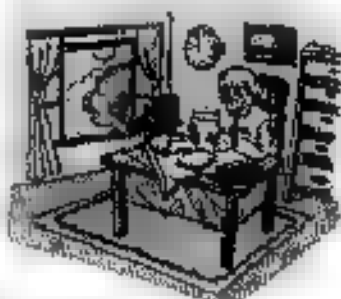


Unit Seven

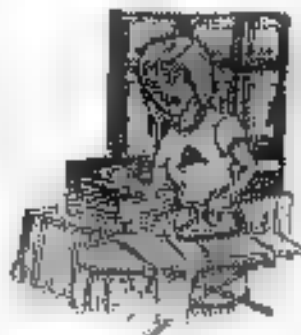
The Simple Present Tense

Listening

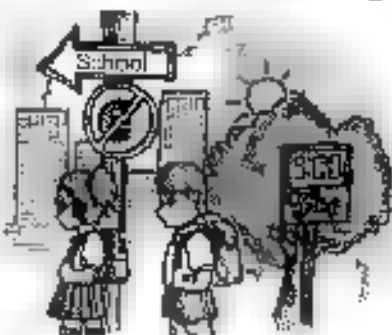
Mark always works from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m., then he goes home to see his wife, Jill



Jill is a housewife.



Every day at 9 a.m., their children go to school.



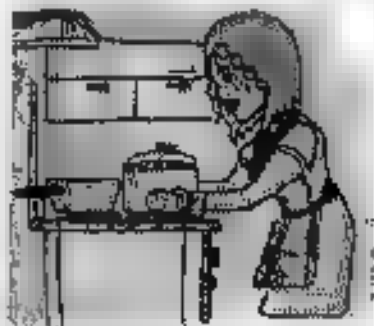
They come back home at 4 p.m.



After school, the children play on the street.



Jill cooks dinner for the family.

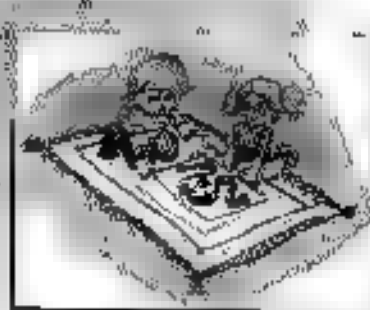


Everyone drinks and eats.



Listening

After dinner the children play games.



William likes his sister very much and Jane likes her brother too.



Father Mark watches television.



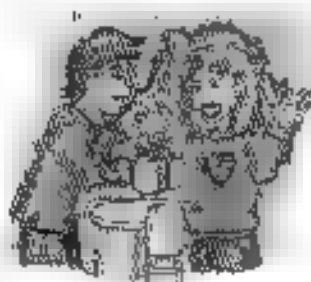
Mother Jill washes the dishes.



Listening



to walk along the sea



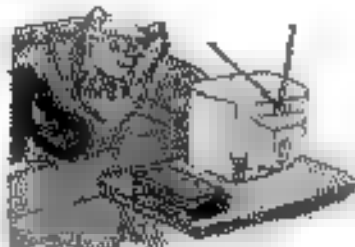
to give a present



to ride a bicycle



to wash the dishes



to watch TV

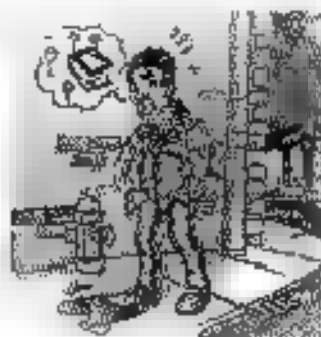


to clean the house

Listening



to fall from a ladder



to lose your wallet



to see



to find your wallet



to hear



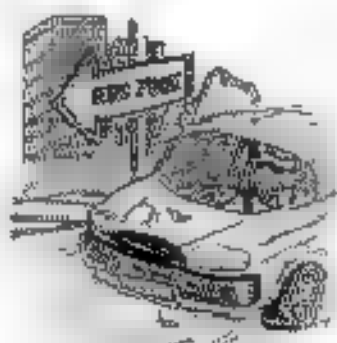
to play the guitar



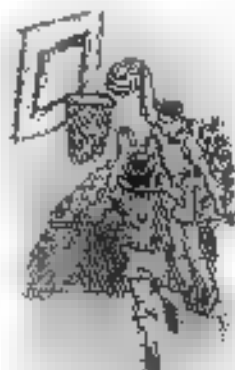
to win the lottery



to play the piano



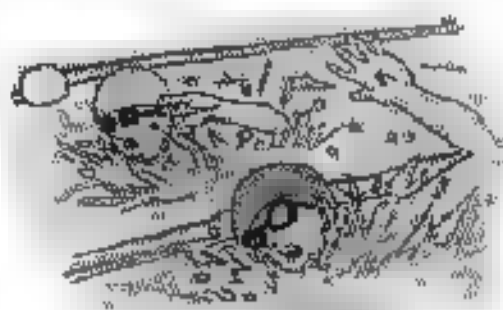
to go to New York



to play basketball



to meet a friend



to swim

Listening

Mark has a secretary.
Does the school have a secretary?
Yes, the school has a secretary too.



I have good friends.
Does Michael Jackson have good friends?
No, he doesn't have good friends.



My brother is in New York.
Is his wife in New York too?
Yes, she is in New York too.



Are we in New York?
No, we aren't in New York.



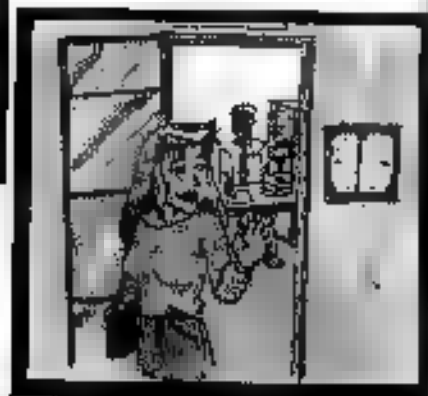
My mother asks

Do you like coffee?

Yes, I love



Mark works from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
Does Susan work from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.
No, she doesn't work from 10 a.m. to 8 p.m.

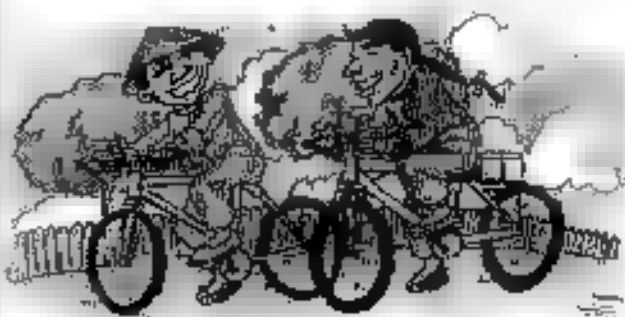


Listening

Do Brazilians watch TV every night?
Yes, they watch TV every night



Do Chinese people ride bicycles?
Yes, they ride bicycles



Does Susan drink and eat every day?
Yes, she drinks and eats every day



Is Mark married to Jill?
Yes, he is married to Jill



Does your mother kiss your father?
Yes, she kisses my father



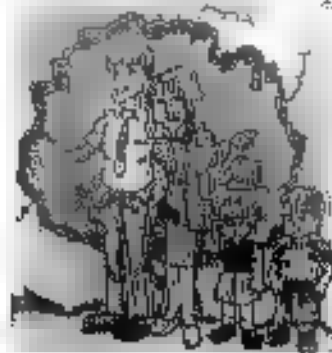
My girlfriend asks
'Do you have money for the movies?'
I say 'I don't have money'



Do Americans sing frequently?
No, they don't sing frequently

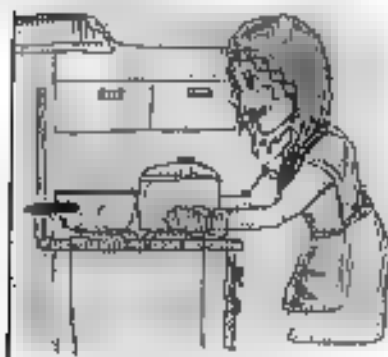


Do they have children?
Yes, they have two children



Listening

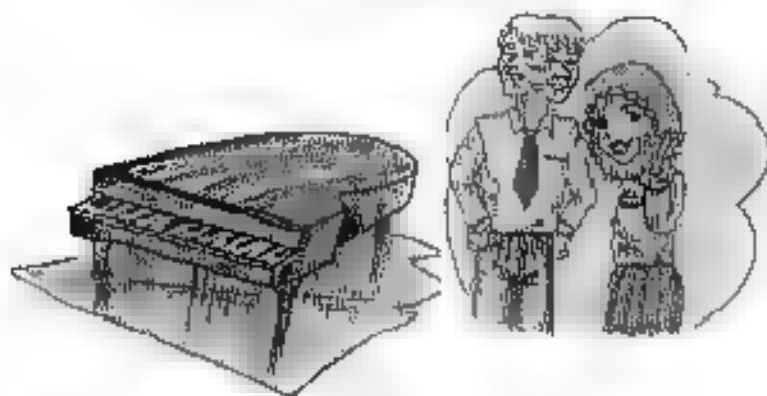
Does Jill cook for the family?
Yes, she cooks for the family.



Is Jill a housewife?
Yes, she's a housewife.



Do Mark and Jill play the piano?
No, they don't play the piano.



What does Susan do?
She is a secretary.



Who washes the dishes?
Jill washes the dishes.



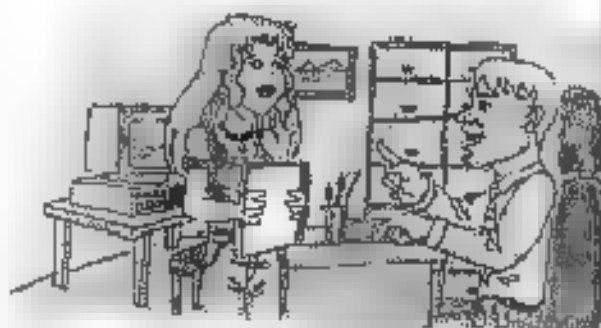
Does William like his sister?
Yes, he likes her very much.



Does Janeth go to school on Sunday?
No, she doesn't go to school on Sunday.



Who is Mark?
He is Susan's boss.



Extra Information

The Simple Present Tense

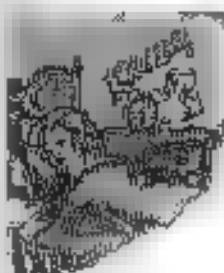
A. Definition: The simple present tense is characterised by the presence of the infinitive form of the verb, without "TO"

E.g. ~~To walk~~ along the sea $\xrightarrow{\text{To}}$ walk along the sea
infinitive simple present

WHEN DO WE USE THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE?

THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE CAN BE USED IN SOME SITUATIONS:

1. Routines:



I wake up at 6.30 a.m.
every day.

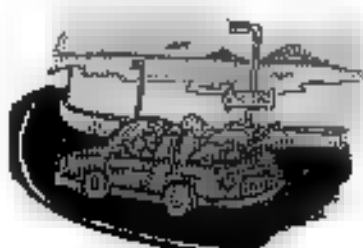


I always have lunch at
a Japanese restaurant

2. Habits:



I normally go dancing
on Saturday night.



I sometimes travel to the
beach on vacation.

3. Personal and permanent information.



My father lives
in São Paulo.

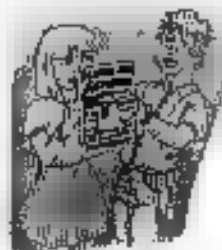


His mother works
as a dentist.

4. Present opinions.



My grandfather
believes he's Napoleon.



Everybody thinks British and
American is a good school.

Conjugation

1st Person (I we) 2nd Person (you) 3rd Plural person (they)

Affirmative:	I _____ +	STUDY	
	subject	main verb	
Interrogative:	DO _____ +	THEY _____ +	STUDY ?
	Auxiliary verb	subject	main verb
Negative:	YOU _____ +	DO _____ + NOT +	STUDY
	subject	auxiliary verb	main verb

3rd Singular person (he she It or equivalent forms)

Affirmative:	My father _____ +	WORKS _____	
	subject	main verb	
Interrogative:	DOES _____ +	the secretary _____ +	SMOKE ?
	auxiliary verb	subject	main verb
Negative:	Your father _____ +	DOES _____ + NOT +	CRY
	subject	auxiliary verb	main verb

Normally we only add the letter "S"

He works in São Paulo.

My family lives in Rio.

Obs. The verb "TO HAVE" is conjugated as "HAS" in the 3rd singular person form.
She has 3 brothers.

Verbs ending in o, ss, -sh, -ch, -x, -z, add the letters "ES"

Susan goes to the beach on Sunday

Mary kisses very well.

Jack watches TV at night

- Verbs ending in Consonant + Y, remove Y and use "IES"

Your father studies English at British and American



TO BE

	I	am
	You	are
	He / She / It	is
	We	are
	You	are
	They	are
Affirmative:	subject	+ main verb

	Am	I
	Are	You
	Is	He / She / It
	Are	We
	Are	You
	Are	They
Interrogative:	main verb	+ subject

	I	am
	You	are
	He / She / It	is
	We	are
	You	are
	They	are
Negative:	subject	+ NOT

Watch out!

- 1 Like love want need etc.... + TO + 2nd verb
e.g. I like TO study English. I need TO learn English.
- 2 To go + leisure activity + "ING" e.g. She likes to go shopping.
- 3 Never use the verb TO BE with a second verb in the simple present
e.g. I am live in New York (incorrect) I live in New York (correct)
- 4 Because + SUBJECT + Complement
e.g. I study English because IT is important
- 5 Subject + Verb + COMPLEMENT
e.g. Do you like to study English? Yes, I like IT

Complete the sentences with the verbs in parentheses.

Affirmative sentences:

- a) I normally _____ (to eat) some bread with butter and _____ (to drink) some milk at breakfast
- b) They _____ (to live) in a big city
- c) My parents _____ (to go) to bed very late.
- d) You _____ (to read) the newspapers every morning.
- e) We _____ (to take) a shower in the evening

Affirmative sentences (3rd person singular)

Obs. Don't forget to add "S", "ES" or "IES"

- a) Your father _____ (to work) from 8:00 a.m. to 6 p.m.
- b) Her family _____ (to have) lunch together *has*
- c) The baby always _____ (to cry) at night *cries*
- d) Their dog _____ (to like) to eat bones.
- e) Everybody _____ (to need) to study English.

Interrogative sentences

- a) _____ you _____ a lot? (to smoke) *do*
- b) Where _____ we _____ English? (to study)
- c) What _____ you _____ for a living? (to do) *do*
- d) When _____ they _____ to the beach? (to travel)
- e) Why _____ your parents _____ each other? (to love)

Interrogative sentences (3rd person singular):

- a) _____ your father _____ English? (to teach)
- b) Who _____ English in your house? (to study) *studies*
- c) What kind of music _____ your mother _____? (to prefer)
- d) What _____ Stephen King _____ about? (to write)
- e) Where _____ your mother _____ shopping? (to go)



Negati

- a) I
- b) Gi
- (to wa
- c) Son
- d) Cha
- e) Tod

Negati

Richar
Brazil
govern

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And
How o
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Where

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them
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Reading Understanding

Negative sentences.

- a) I _____ Japanese. (to study) ✓
 b) Girls are always on a diet. They _____ to look like a whale.
 (to want)
 c) Some people _____ showers in the winter. (to take)
 d) Children _____ how to drive. (to know) ✓
 e) Today's teenagers _____ to be hippies. (to intend)

Negative sentences (3rd person singular).

Richard _____ (to practise) sports because he
 _____ (to have) time.
 Brazil _____ (to have) many good colleges because the
 government _____ (to invest) in education

Complete the sentences below with the verb TO BE (am / are / is).

_____ you married? No, I _____ single. ✓
 How old _____ your father? He _____ 63 years old. ✓
 How _____ you? I _____ fine, thanks. ✓
 Where _____ your mother? She _____ in her house. ✓
 Where _____ they from? They _____ from the U.S.A. ✓

Conversation

Student A Choose 3 interrogative sentences from the exercise above and ask them to your classmate or teacher.

Student B (or teacher): Answer the questions completely.

Reverse roles.

Conversation

Student A Ask your classmates' opinion about something.

Student B (or teacher): Answer the question completely.

Reverse roles.

Homework

Give complete answers.

Do you like the President of Brazil? Why or why not?

Do you like music? Who is your favorite singer? Why do you like him/her?

Do you have children? (yes) What are their names? (no) How many children do you want to have?

What is your best friend's name? Where is he/she from? What does he/she do? Where does he/she go shopping? What time does he/she go to bed? Does he/she smoke?

What is your name? Are you married? How old are you? Where do you live? Do you smoke? When do you go to the beach? When is your birthday?

Do you have brothers and sisters? What are their names? What does your brother/sister do? Where does your brother/sister live?



Check your Knowledge

Student's name _____

Teacher's name _____

What is your daily routine? (You must use the verbs: to wake up, to take a shower, to brush, to get dressed, to have breakfast, to study, to work, to have lunch, to eat, to drink, to watch, to return, to read and to go):

What do you think about British and American? (You must write about the teachers, methodology, receptionists, classrooms, books and CD. You can use the adjectives: good/bad, efficient/inefficient, polite/impolite, comfortable/uncomfortable, beautiful/ugly, etc.)

Check your Knowledge!

Complete the sentences below with the verbs in parentheses:

(Be careful! Some of the sentences are interrogative, others are negative and others are affirmative!)

- a) Jennifer _____ Spanish very well. (to speak)
 b) Joe _____ (not to drive) to work. He _____ to go on foot.
 c) What time _____ you _____ classes? (to attend)
 d) _____ John _____ a car? (to have)
 e) Mark _____ one brother and two sisters. (to have)
 f) They _____ at an apartment. (not to live)
 g) What _____ your marital status? (to be)
 h) Jack _____ a doctor. (not to be)
 i) Peter _____ eight glasses of water per day. (to drink)
 j) We _____ too much bacon. (not to eat)
 k) Who _____ dinner in your house? (to prepare)
 l) _____ the secretary _____ tennis? (to play)

All the sentences below are written incorrectly. Correct all of them:

- a) I am live in Rio de Janeiro.

- b) He like politics.

- c) You smoke?

- d) Are you work at British and American?

- e) Sprak you English?

- f) I not work at British and American.

Unit 8



Present Continuous Tense and Simple Present Tense

Listening

DEN'S EVERY DAY ROUTINE



He says that he is an active man



He does many things every day



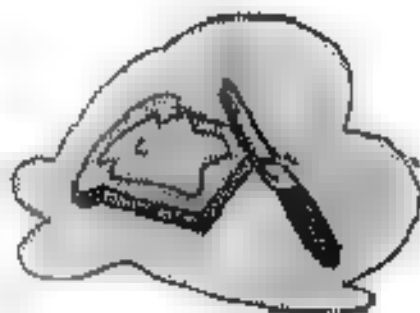
Every day, he wakes up at 6 a.m.



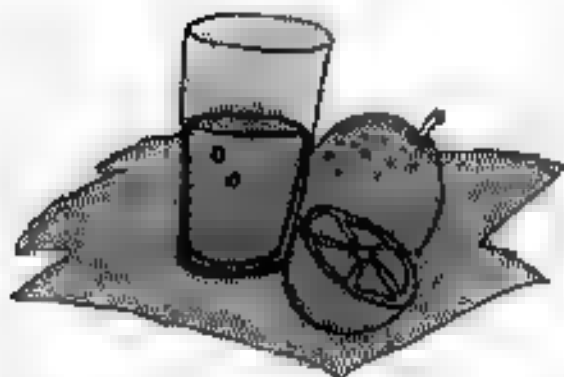
He has a big breakfast with: a cup of coffee, toast with butter, a glass of orange juice and a boiled egg



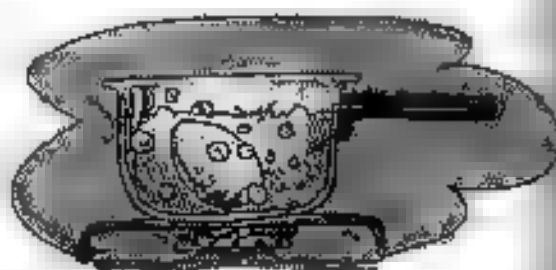
A cup of coffee



toast with butter



a glass of orange juice



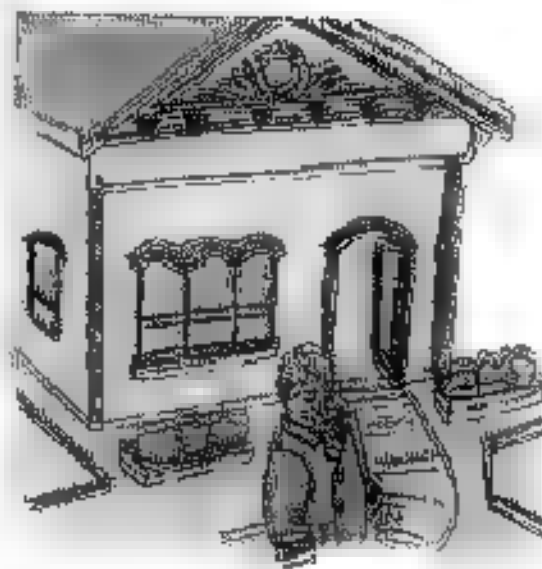
and a boiled egg

Then, he goes to the beach. He walks along the sea for two hours and returns home

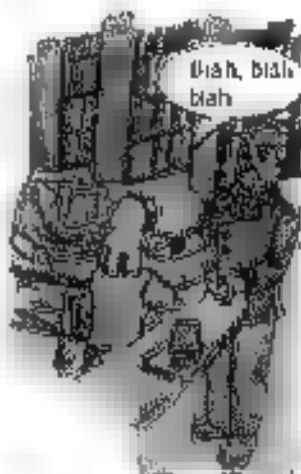


Listening

He gets his bicycle and goes to the library



At the library, he talks with the receptionist, chooses a book, sits down and reads it there.

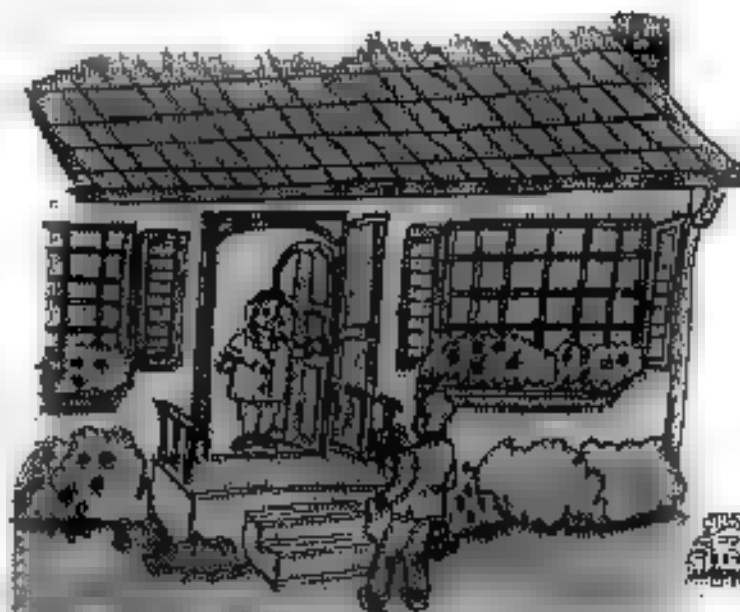


Blah, blah
blah



Then he goes home again for lunch.

His wife always waits for him



Listening

She's a gentle, calm woman. She is not so active.



She stays at home,



drinks coffee



They're very different,



reads the newspaper,



and smokes cigarettes



but they love each other very much.

Conversation

Remember the last "Check your knowledge!" activity (unit 7)? You were supposed to write a composition about your daily routine, right? OK, now it's your chance to tell your classmates and your teacher about it, but do it verbally, without reading your composition! Good luck!

List

MARK

Normally

Normally

He has a

He is hav

month th

5

8

2

List

Does N

No, Ma

Is Mark

Yes, too

Does M

No, Ma

Is Mark

Yes, th

W

Listening

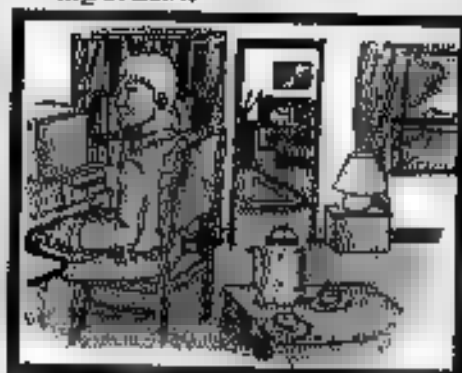
MARK'S DAY TODAY

Normally, Mark works in his office, but today he is working at home

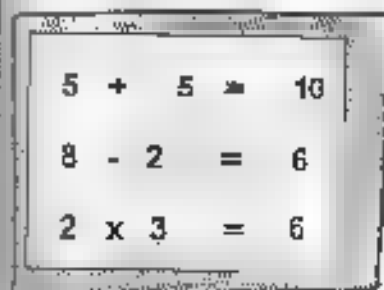
Normally...



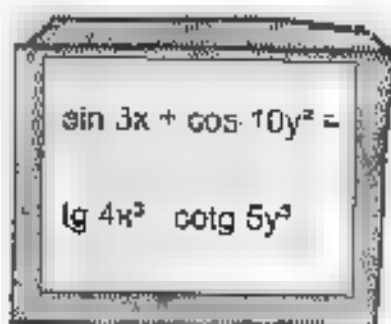
Today...



He has a computer there. Right now he is using his computer. He is making some calculations. He is having a problem with some details. Generally, the calculations aren't difficult, but this month they are. For this reason, Mark is smoking many cigarettes.



Generally...



This Month...



Listening

1. Does Mark normally work at home?
No, Mark normally doesn't work at home.
2. Is Mark working at home today?
Yes, today Mark is working at home.
3. Does Mark always have problems with his calculations?
No, Mark does not always have problems with his calculations.
4. Is Mark having problems with his calculations this month?
Yes, this month he is having problems with his calculations.

Watch out!

Situations 1 and 3 = Simple Present = Routines
Situations 2 and 4 = Present Continuous = Specific present moment

Grammar Focus

Present continuous tense

always
every day
every week
every month
every year
every weekend
every Sunday
every night
every month

Present continuous tense

at the moment
at this moment
today
this month
this week
this Sunday

We are having a party

Present continuous tense

Aff Mark + is + having + problems this month
subject auxiliary verb main verb complement

Int. Is + Mark + having + problems this month?
auxiliary verb subject main verb complement

Neg Mark + isn't + having + problems this month
subject aux verb + not main verb complement

Simple present tense

Aff Mark + always + has + problems
subject adverb of frequency main verb complement

Int. Does + Mark + always + have + problems?
aux verb subject adv of frequency main verb complement

Neg Mark + doesn't + always + have + problems
subject aux verb + not adv. of frequency main verb complement

Reading and writing

Complete the sentences below with the PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE or the SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE.

- Your father and mother ARE nice people. (to be)
- Mark IS BEING egoistic now. (to be)
- My brother WATCHES TV every day. (to watch)
- Brazilians DON'T LIKE Madonna. (not to like)
- Students normally COME to school by car. (to come)
- He STUDIES French on Friday evening. (to study)
- John and Paul PLAY football at the moment. (to play)
- Mary and John ARE kissing each other now. (to kiss)
- My neighbor IS PREPARING dinner at the moment. (to prepare)
- Neighbours in general DON'T MAKE much noise. (not to make)
- My mother SMOKES. (to smoke)
- We ARE TAKING a photography course this week. (to take)
- Our family GOES to New York every year. (to go)
- Children DON'T GO to the movies alone. (not to go)

Reading and writing

Transform the sentences above to the interrogative form:

- ANS
- IS YOUR FATHER AND MOTHER NICE PEOPLE?
 - IS MARK BEING EGOISTIC NOW?
 - DOS YOUR BROTHER WATCH TV EVERY DAY?
 - DON BRAZILIANS LIKE MADONNA?
 - DOS STUDENTS NORMALLY COME TO SCHOOL BY CAR?
 - DOS HE STUDY FRENCH ON FRIDAY EVENING?
 - DOS JOHN AND PAUL PLAY FOOTBALL AT THE MOMENT?
 - DOS MARY AND JOHN KISS EACH OTHER NOW?
 - DOS MY NEIGHBOR PREPARE DINNER AT THE MOMENT?
 - DOS NEIGHBORS IN GENERAL MAKE MUCH NOISE?
 - DOS MY MOTHER SMOKE?
 - DOS WE TAKE A PHOTOGRAPHY COURSE THIS WEEK?
 - DOS OUR FAMILY GO TO NEW YORK EVERY YEAR?
 - DOS CHILDREN GO TO THE MOVIES ALONE?

Homework

Do you always study English?

YES, I ALWAYS STUDY ENGLISH.

Are you studying English now?

YES

Do you like coffee?

YES

Are you drinking coffee at the moment?

NO

Does your mother usually watch TV?

YES

Is she watching TV at this moment?

YES

Do you go to the movies?

YES

Are you going to the movies now?

NO

Do you speak Japanese?

NO

Are you speaking Japanese at present?

NO

Does Madonna sing?

YES

Is she singing now?

NO

Is she a good singer?

YES

Does your mother smoke?

NO

Is she smoking at the moment?

NO

Do you normally work on Monday?

YES

Are you working now?

NO

Do you play soccer?

NO

Are you a student?

YES

What day is tomorrow?

THURSDAY

Where does your father live?

-

What do you do?

-

Why do you study English?

BECAUSE IT'S VERY IMPORTANT.

What are the colors of your clothes?

WHITE

When do you go to church?

SUNDAY

What are you doing now?

STUDYING ENGLISH

Check your Knowledge!

Student's name: _____

Teacher's name: _____

What is your mother's daily routine? (if you prefer, write about your father, brother or sister.). Don't forget to use "S", "ES" or "IFS"!

Imagine that, right now, you are these famous persons: 1. Madonna, 2. Michael Jackson, 3. The President of Brazil, 4. The President of the U.S.A. and 5. Bill Gates.

What are you doing now?

1. Madonna

2. Michael Jackson

3. The President of Brazil

4. The President of the U.S.A.

5. Bill Gates

Check your Knowledge!

Who is your favorite English teacher? Why do you like him/her?

Correct the sentences below

a) I study English now.

I AM STUDYING ENGLISH NOW

b) Speak you speaking English at the moment?

ARE YOU SPEAKING ENGLISH AT THE MOMENT?

c) Do your father work at the mall?

DOES YOUR FATHER WORK AT THE MALL

d) Are the secretary working at present?

IS THE SECRETARY WORKING AT PRESENT

e) Is you married?

ARE YOU MARRIED?

f) He not live in Brazil.

HE DOESN'T LIVE IN BRAZIL?

g) Do you are a teacher?

ARE YOU A TEACHER

h) Your mother work?

DOES YOUR MOTHER WORK.

i) He not are watching TV now

HE ISN'T WATCHING TV NOW

j) I aren't 45 years old.

I AM NOT 45 YEARS OLD



Listening

Bob, please
tell me about
your family

About my
family?



Yes, I want to
know about all
your relatives



OK well, I've
got my parents.
My father Bob is 70
and my mother

Lorna is 68 years old.

Seventy and
sixty-eight, that's pretty
old for parents

Yes, I guess so,



And, well, I've
got my grandfather
George who is 91
His wife, my
grandmother,
died last year

Grandmother.

My grandfather is
still very sad



Listening

I suppose you
know my
brother, Mark



He is married to a
lovely wife
Her name is Jill.
Jill is my sister-in-law.



They've got two children.
William and Janet.
William is my nephew
and Janet is my niece.
They are 10 years old.



But what about you?
Are you married?



Yes, my wife's
name is Barbara.



I've got a grown
daughter too.



She is married,
so, I've got a
son-in-law.



He is the perfect
son-in-law.
My wife likes
him too.



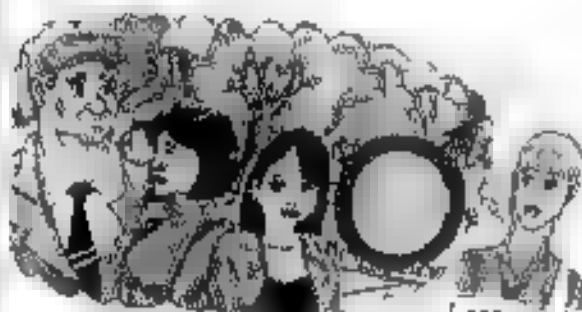
Listening



Do your daughter and son-in-law have children? Are you a grandfather already?



Yes, I am a grandfather. My grandson's name is George.



I see. But listen, don't you have a son?



No, I only have a daughter.



Is that your entire family?



No, I also have an uncle Michael. He is my father's brother.



And there is my aunt Helen, his wife.



We, that's a very nice family.

Thank you!



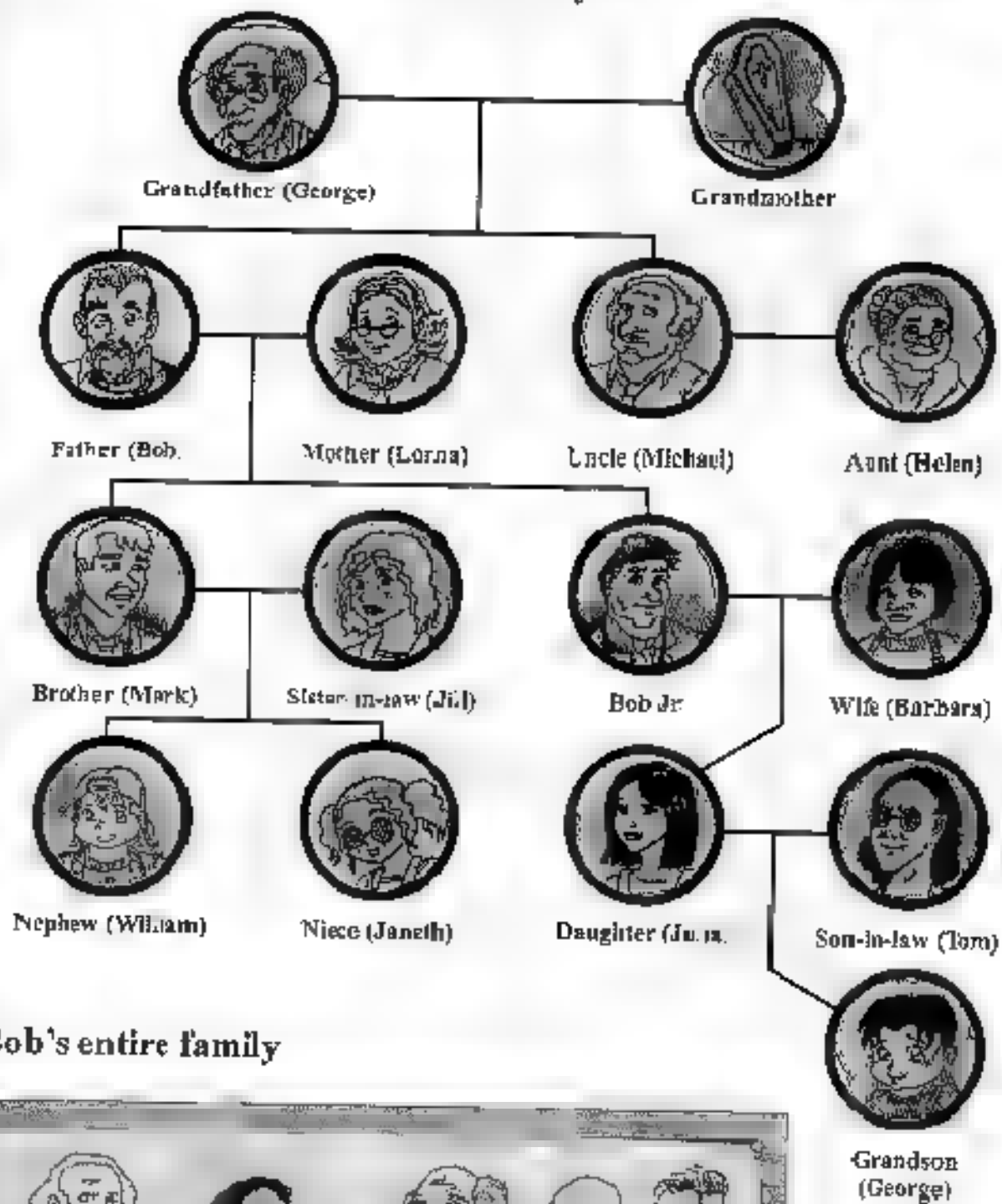
Vocabulary

grown daughter, son = adult daughter / son

entire = complete



Bob's family tree



Bob's entire family



Masculine and feminine

Complete the chart below with the masculine and feminine of the words.

MASCULINE	FEMININE	*BOTH GENDERS
Grandfather	GRANDMOTHER	Parents
FATHER	MOTHER	
SON	Daughter	
Nephew	NICE	Siblings
UNCLE	Aunt	
Grandson	GRANDDAUGHTER	GRAND CHILDREN
COUSIN	Cousin	COUSINS
Husband	WIFE	Couple

*Both = Used to talk about two people, things, situations and etc (together).
*Gender = Masculine and feminine.

Who's this??

Based on Bob's family tree, answer the questions.

He's Bob Jr.'s brother's father. Who is this? This is Bob Jr.'s father.
She's Bob Jr.'s uncle's wife. Who is this?

Aunt

He's Bob Jr.'s father's brother. Who is this?

Uncle

He's Bob Jr.'s mother's son. Who is this?

Brother

She's Bob Jr.'s nephew's sister. Who is this?

Niece

She's Bob Jr.'s brother's wife. Who is this?

Sister-in-law

Conversation

Now it's your chance to tell us about your family. Speak about your father, mother, brother and/or sister (name, age and profession).

British and American

Br.E I've got a son. I haven't got a son.

Am.E I have a son. I don't have a son.

Do you have siblings?

Br.E I HAVEN'T GOT A SIBLINGS

Am.E I DON'T HAVE A SIBLINGS

How many brothers do you have?

Br.E I VE GOT A FOUR BROTHERS

Am.E I HAVE FOUR BROTHERS

How many sisters do you have?

Br.E I VE GOT A ONE SISTER

Am.E I HAVE ONE SISTER

How many uncles do you have?

Br.E I VE GOT A FOURTEEN UNCLES

Am.E I HAVE FOURTEEN UNCLES

Agreements and disagreements

I guess so. = I think so. = I agree. (= opinions)

I guess not. = I don't think so. = I disagree. (= opinions)

1. In my opinion, Madonna is a very good singer. What do you think?
2. I think that George Michael is a very good singer. What do you think?
3. Lasagna, in my opinion, is delicious. What do you think?
4. I think Chicago Bulls is the best basketball team in the world. What do you think?

Still, already, yet and anymore*

e.g. Are you already a grandmother? (before the expected time)

e.g. No, I'm not a grandma yet. (until now)

e.g. Are you still working at Honda? (a continuous action)

e.g. No, I'm not working at Honda anymore. (a situation that changed)

1. Are you already a father / mother? 3. Do you already know Rio de Janeiro?

2. Do you still live in your hometown? 4. Do you still play hide-and-seek?

* The adverb ANYMORE meaning "any longer" or "nowadays" is most commonly spelled as one word.

Homework

Right = "R" or Wrong = "W"

- Your father's son is your uncle.
- Your brother's wife is your sister-in-law.
- Your mother's mother is your aunt.
- Your mother's son is your brother.
- Your son-in-law is your daughter's husband.
- Your father's father is your grandfather.

(W)
(R)
(W)
(W)
(W)
(W)

Give complete answers.

What is the relation between you and your brother's father?

He is my MY FATHER

What is the relation between you and your sister's husband?

BROTHER IN LAW

What is the relation between you and your son's daughter?

GRAND DAUGHTER

What is the relation between you and your uncle's son?

COUSIN

What is the relation between you and your brother's son?

NEPHEW

What is the relation between you and your brother's daughter?

NIECE

What is the relation between you and your wife's or husband's father?

FATHER IN LAW

What is your marital status?

I'M SINGLE

Do you have children?

NO, I NOT HAVE CHILDREN

Check your Knowledge

Student's name ANDRE

Teacher's name _____

Give complete answers.

What is the relation between you and your father's grandfather?

His GRAND GRANDSON

What is the relation between you and your aunt's daughter?

SHE IS COUSIN

What is the relation between you and your father's grandson?

SON - Nephew

What is the relation between you and your nephew's sister?

My Nephew's sister Niece

What is the relation between you and your father's father's sister?

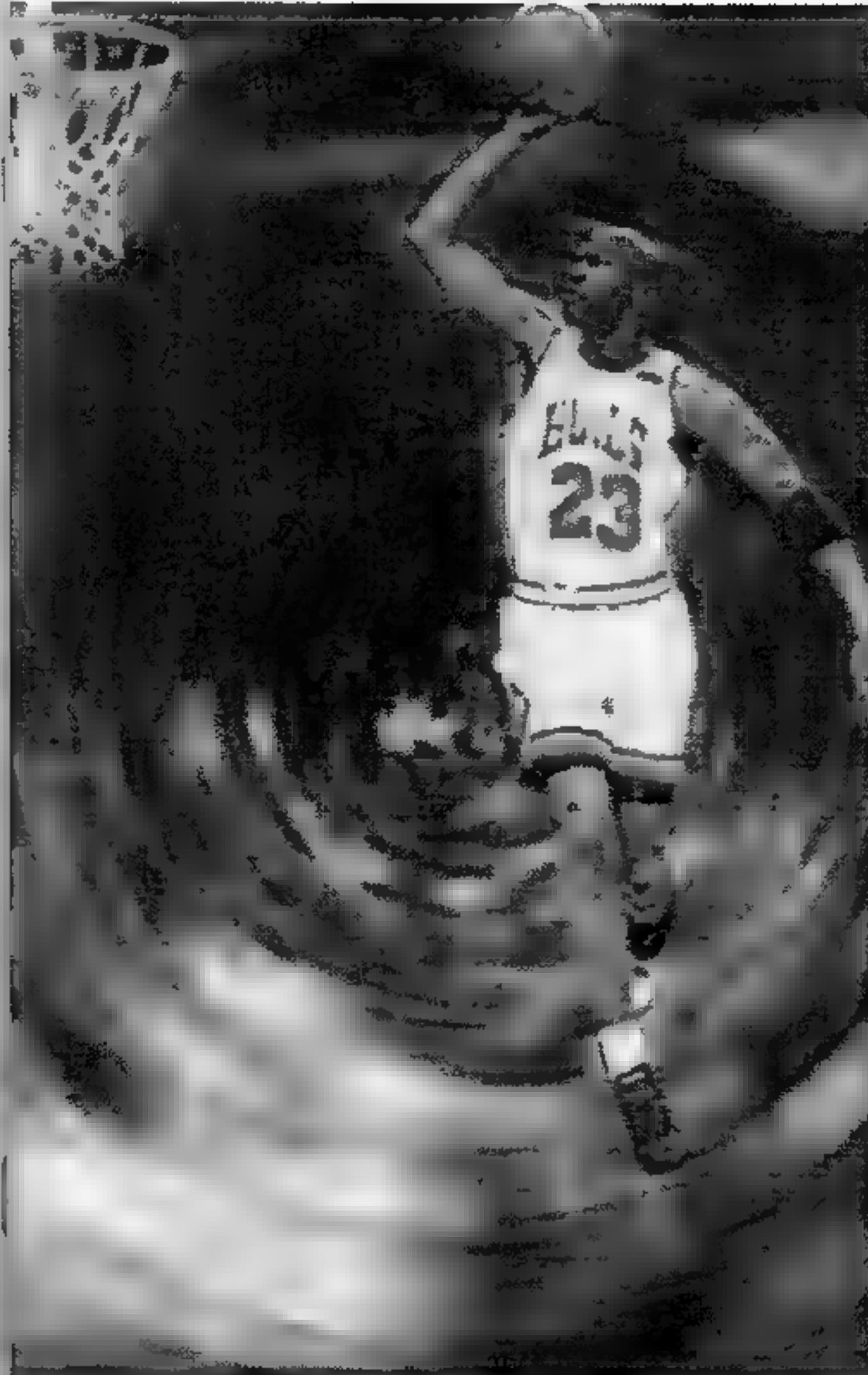
Grand Uncle Grand Aunt's

Make 2 sentences with each one of these words. **ALREADY, STILL, YET, ANYMORE** and **HAVE GOT**

I HAVE GOT TO GUARDIAN; ANY MORE
STILL VERY BAD
Am STILL VERY BAD.

At the end of the book, there is a list of **REGULAR and IRREGULAR VERBS**. Complete the chart below with the infinitive, past and past participle of the verbs. Start memorizing these verbs, they are very important so that you can understand Units 15, 16, 17, 18 and 19 !

<u>Infinitive</u>	<u>Past</u>	<u>Past Participle</u>
<u>To answer</u>	<u>Asked</u>	<u>Happened</u>
<u>To call</u>		<u>Needed</u>
<u>To want</u>	<u>Studied</u>	
<u>To be</u>		
	<u>Began</u>	<u>Broken</u>
	<u>Bought</u>	
<u>To choose</u>	<u>Came</u>	
<u>To do</u>		<u>Drank</u>
	<u>Atc</u>	<u>Forgotten</u>
	<u>Got</u>	<u>Given</u>
<u>To go</u>	<u>Kept</u>	
	<u>Left</u>	<u>Known</u>
<u>To make</u>		
	<u>Rode</u>	<u>Met</u>
<u>To run</u>	<u>Said</u>	
	<u>Showed</u>	<u>Seen</u>
<u>To speak</u>		<u>Swam</u>
	<u>Took</u>	
<u>To tell</u>	<u>Woke</u>	



Unit Ten Abilities (can)

Hey Michael,
how are you?



Very well, thank you.
What about yourself?

I feel great!!



That is good to hear!

Michael, tell me:
can you dance well?



Yes, I can dance very well.

And you, can you dance?



Yes, I can dance very well too.

And, can you play the piano?



No, I can't play the piano at all.



But, I can play the guitar a little



Listen, can you play tennis?



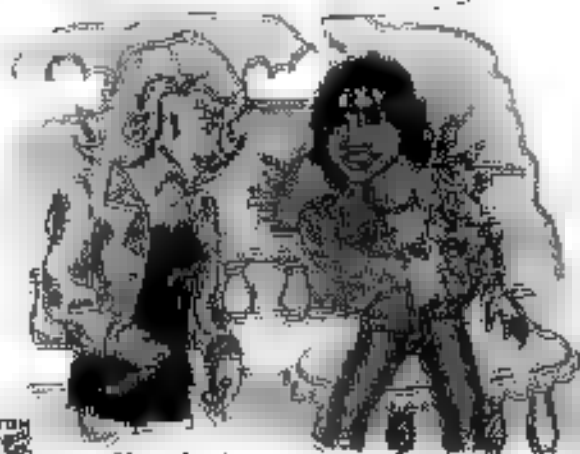
I can play tennis pretty well.

What about you?



I can play tennis very well.

Shall we play tennis tomorrow?



Yes, that's nice!

At what time?



At 4 p.m.

OK, but where?



At my house.

Excellent. See you tomorrow.



All right. See you tomorrow at 4 o'clock.

Oh Michael, can you cook?



No, I can't.

In that case, I'll cook for you.



Wonderful!

(See you)



Bye.

Listening

Madonna: Hey Michael, how are you?

Michael: Very well, thank you. What about yourself?

Madonna: I feel great!

Michael: That is good to hear!

Madonna: Michael, tell me: can you dance well?

Michael: Yes, I can dance very well. And you, can you dance?

Madonna: Yes, I can dance very well, too. And, can you play the piano?

Michael: No, I can't play the piano at all. But, I can play the guitar a little. Listen, can you play tennis?

Madonna: I can play tennis pretty well. What about you?

Michael: I can play tennis very well. Shall we play tennis tomorrow?

Madonna: Yes, that's nice. At what time?

Michael: At 4 p.m.

Madonna: OK, but where?

Michael: At my house.

Madonna: Excellent. See you tomorrow.

Michael: All right. See you tomorrow at 4 o'clock.

Madonna: Oh Michael, can you cook?

Michael: No, I can't.

Madonna: In that case, I'll cook for you.

Michael: Wonderful!

Madonna: See you!

Michael: Bye.



Can Abilities

Affirmative sentences:

She + can + dance + samba + very well
 Subject + can + main verb + complement + level of ability

Interrogative sentences:

Can + she + dance + samba + well?
 Can + subject + main verb + complement + level of ability

Negative sentences:

She + can't + dance + samba + at all
 Subject + can't + main verb + complement + level of ability

Observations:

- CAN in the question, CAN in the answer.
 e.g. Incorrect: Can you cook? Yes, I cook very well.
 Correct: Can you cook? Yes, I can cook very well.
- CAN doesn't have conjugation, so, don't say "CANS".
 e.g. incorrect: Can your father cook? Yes, he cans cook very well.
 Correct: Can your father cook? Yes, he can cook very well.
- After the verb CAN, use the main verb in the infinitive form without "to".
 e.g. incorrect: I can to play soccer pretty well.
 Correct: I can play soccer pretty well.
 incorrect: My mother can plays the piano a little.
 Correct: My mother can play the piano a little.
- The expression "AT ALL" we only use for negative sentences.
 e.g. Incorrect: I can swim at all.
 Correct: I can't swim at all.
- CAN in the negative form has 2 possibilities: CAN'T or CANNOT
 e.g. incorrect: He can not speak Japanese at all.
 Correct: He can't cannot speak Japanese at all.

Extra Information

Level of Abilities

VERY WELL Congratulations! You are an expert on it.
e.g. Mark is from England. He can speak English **very well**.

PRETTY WELL It's good, but it's possible to get better.
e.g. Those students study a lot. They can speak English **pretty well**.

A LITTLE Sometimes a baby can do better than you, right?
e.g. This student rarely studies English. He can speak English **a little**.

AT ALL Even a dog can do better than you, right?
e.g. That girl never studies English. She can't speak English **at all**.

Conversation

Student A: Ask questions using CAN (for abilities).

Student B (or teacher): Answer the questions completely.
Reverse roles.

Extra Information

Shall Invitations

Construct: Shall + we + travel + tomorrow
main verb complement

Observations:

1. Always use the personal pronoun "WE"

Incorrect: Shall you play tennis tomorrow?

Correct: Shall we play tennis tomorrow?

2. The main verb is always in the infinitive without "to"

Incorrect: Shall we to go to the movies tonight?

Correct: Shall we go to the movies tonight?



Conversation

- Student A: Invite your classmate to do something.
Student B: Accept the invitation. Ask about the place.
Student A: Confirm the place. Ask about the time.
Student B: Confirm the time.
Reverse roles.

Personal (or Subject) Pronouns versus Object Pronouns

Personal Pronouns = Subject

I, YOU, HE, SHE, IT, WE, YOU, THEY

Personal pronouns: Only and always as a subject.

e.g. They tell me what to do.

Object Pronouns = Complement

ME, YOU, HIM, HER, IT, US, YOU, THEM

Object pronouns: Only and always as an object.

e.g. I (personal pronoun) love you (object pronoun).

He (personal pronoun) works with her (object pronoun).

They (personal pronoun) want to talk to us (object pronoun).

Complete the sentences with PERSONAL or OBJECT PRONOUNS.

- a) John loves his wife HER loves HIM
b) Peter and Paul work with Susan THEY work with HER
c) Sarah accidentally killed the cat SHE killed IT
d) The people adore that male president THEY adore HIM
e) Jack and I play soccer with you and Joe. WE play soccer with YOU

Reflexive Pronouns

MYSELF, YOURSELF, HIMSELF, HERSELF, ITSELF, OURSELVES, YOURSELVES, THEMSELVES

1. Alone without any help.
e.g. I can speak English by myself.
2. When the subject and the object are the same person.
e.g. Peter cut himself with a knife.
3. When you want to emphasize the subject.
e.g. We ourselves prepare lunch.



Reading and Writing

Complete the sentences with **REFLEXIVE PRONOUNS**.

- I always cut MYSELF when I'm peeling vegetables.
- They traveled to Paris last year. They enjoyed themselves.
- Agnes is a very good beautician and she puts make-up on herself.
- Max loves chocolate, so when he goes to the supermarket with his mother, he always buys some chocolate for himself.
- Faye and I are very responsible. We can take care of ourselves.

Extra Information

Possessive Adjectives versus Possessive Pronouns

Possessive Adjectives: with a noun

MY, YOUR, HIS, HER, ITS, OUR, YOUR, THEIR

Possessive Pronouns: without a noun

MINE, YOURS, HIS, HERS, ITS, OURS, YOURS, THEIRS

e.g.: Whose car is this? This is her car. or This is hers.
Whose pen is this? This is my pen. or This is mine.

Reading and Writing

Complete the sentences with **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES** or **PRONOUNS**.

John: Is this your book?

Jack: No, it isn't mine. It looks like Sandy's. I think it's hers.

John: No, it isn't hers because her book has a blue cover and its cover is red.

Sandy: Hello guys! What's up? Hey, I know this book. Do you know Bo?

It's his.

Homework

Give complete answers

Can Madonna cook?

YES, SHE CAN COOK

Can your mother cook well?

YES, MY MOTHER COOKS WELL

Can Michael Jackson play tennis?

YES, HE CAN PLAY TENNIS

Can you speak English?

YES, I CAN SPEAK ENGLISH

Can you dance samba?

NO, I CAN'T DANCE SAMBA

Can you play the piano?

NO, I CAN'T PLAY THE PIANO

Can you sing well?

YES, I CAN SING WELL

Can your mother change a tire?

NO, SHE CAN'T

Can Americans speak Portuguese?

NO

Can children drive a car?

NO, THEY CAN'T DRIVE A CAR

Can you play volleyball?

YES, I CAN PLAY VOLLEYBALL

Can your father cook?

YES, HE CAN COOK

Can you use a computer?

YES, I CAN USE A COMPUTER

Can your parents windsurf?

NO, THEY CAN'T

Can they swim?

YES, THEY CAN SWIM

Do you like Michael Jackson?

NO, I CAN'T LIKE HIM

Can you sing his music?

YES, I CAN SING HIS MUSIC

Can you make coffee?

YES, I CAN MAKE COFFEE

What are you doing now?

I AM DOING MY HOMEWORK

What is your mother doing?

SHE IS COOKING

When do you go out?

ON FRIDAY NIGHTS

Where do you go on Friday night?

TO THE CLUB

Who's your favorite singer?

BRUNO MARS

Where do you go shopping?

TO THE SUPERMARKET

Check your knowledge

Student's name A. D. R.

Teacher's name _____

1. Correct the sentences below

He can cooks very well

HE CAN COOK VERY WELL

She can sing at all

SHE CAN'T SING AT ALL

They can not speak Japanese at all

THEY CAN'T SPEAK JAPANESE AT ALL

Do you can sing?

CAN YOU SING?

I can to dance very well

I CAN DANCE VERY WELL

2. Complete the sentences below with Personal Pronouns or Object Pronouns

a) Jessica teaches English. SHE teaches IT in the morning.

b) My name's Pamela. I study English because I like you

c) My father hates cats. he hates them because he is allergic to them

d) Michelle and Daniel have a son. he love him very much

3. Complete the sentences with Object Pronouns or Reflexive Pronouns

a) Jack The Ripper killed many women. He killed them in England last century

b) Marilyn Monroe killed herself taking sleeping pills.

c) Larry calls his mother every night because he loves her very much

d) Ted is a narcissist. He calls himself a perfect man.

e) The cat always cleans itself using its tongue

f) I study English because I need it at work

4 Make up a dialogue. You must.

- include 5 questions about abilities,
- include 2 invitations;
- set up the place,
- set up the time.

(Use the dialogue between Madonna and Michael Jackson as an example!)

A _____

B. _____

A _____

B. _____

A _____

B. _____

A _____

B. _____

A _____

B. _____

A _____

B. _____

A _____

B. _____

A _____

B. _____

A _____

B. _____



REGULAR VERBS

infinitive

POST

past participle

To answer	answered	answered
To ask	asked	asked
To call	called	called
To carry	carried	carried
To change	changed	changed
To close	closed	closed
To flirt	flirted	flirted
To happen	happened	happened
To hate	hated	hated
To help	helped	helped
To lie	lied	lied
To like	liked	liked
To listen	listened	listened
To love	loved	loved
To need	needed	needed
To open	opened	opened
To play	played	played
To repeat	repeated	repeated
To study	studied	studied
To talk	talked	talked
To try	tried	tried
To walk	walked	walked
To want	wanted	wanted
To watch	watched	watched
To work	worked	worked

Some verbs have two optional spellings, they have a regular and an irregular form. They are on the list of irregular verbs; between parentheses is given the regular form.



IRREGULAR VERBS

infinitive *past* *past participle*

To be	was/were	been
To bear	bore	born
To beat	beat	beaten
To become	became	become
To begin	began	begun
To bend	bent	bent
To bet	bet (betted)	bet (betted)
To bind	bound	bound
To bite	bit	bitten
To bleed	bled	bled
To blow	blew	blown
To break	broke	broken
To bring	brought	brought
To build	built	built
To burn	burnt (burned)	burnt (burned)
To burst	burst	burst
To buy	bought	bought
To cast	cast	cast
To catch	caught	caught
To choose	chose	chosen
To come	came	come
To cost	cost	cost
To creep	crept	crept
To cut	cut	cut
To deal	dealt	dealt
To do	did	done
To draw	drew	drawn
To dream	dreamt (dreamed)	dreamt (dreamed)
To drink	drank	drunk
To drive	drove	driven
To eat	ate	eaten
To fall	fell	fallen
To feed	fed	fed
To feel	felt	felt
To fight	fought	fought
To find	found	found
To flee	fled	fled
To fly	flew	flown
To forbid	forbade	forbidden
To forget	forgot	forgotten

*infinitive**past**past participle*

To forgive	forgave	forgiven
To freeze	froze	frozen
To get	got	got=Br, gotten=US
To give	gave	given
To go	went	gone
To grow	grew	grown
To hang	hung (hanged)	hung (hanged)
To have	had	had
To hear	heard	heard
To hide	hid	hid (hidden)
To hit	hit	hit
To hold	held	held
To hurt	hurt	hurt
To keep	kept	kept
To kneel	knelt (kneeled)	knelt (kneeled)
To knit	knit (knitted)	knit (knitted)
To know	knew	known
To lay	laid	laid
To lead	led	led
To lean	leant (leaned)	leant (leaned)
To learn	learnt (learned)	learnt (learned)
To leave	left	left
To lend	lent	lent
To let	let	let
To lie	lay	lain
To light	lit (lighted)	lit (lighted)
To lose	lost	lost
To make	made	made
To mean	meant	meant
To meet	met	met
To overcome	overcame	overcome
To put	put	put
To read	read	read
To ride	rode	ridden
To ring	rang	rung
To rise	rose	risen
To run	ran	run
To say	said	said
To see	saw	seen
To seek	sought	sought
To sell	sold	sold
To send	sent	sent
To set	set	set

*Infinitive**past**past participle*

To sew	sewed	sewn (sewed)
To shake	shook	shaken
To shine	shone (shined)	shone (shined)
To shoot	shot	shot
To show	showed	shown (showed)
To shut	shut	shut
To sing	sang	sung
To sink	sank	sunk
To sit	sat	sat
To sleep	slept	slept
To smell	smelt (smelled)	smelt (smelled)
To speak	spoke	spoken
To speed	sped (speeded)	sped (speeded)
To spell	spelt (spelled)	spelt (spelled)
To spend	spent	spent
To spill	spilt (spilled)	spilt (spilled)
To spin	spun	spun
To spoil	spoilt (spoiled)	spoilt (spoiled)
To spread	spread	spread
To spring	sprang	sprung
To stand	stood	stood
To steal	stole	stolen
To stick	stuck	stuck
To stink	stank	stunk
To strike	struck	struck (stricken)
To swear	swore	sworn
To sweat	sweat (sweated)	sweat (sweated)
To sweep	swept	swept
To swim	swam	swum
To swing	swung	swung
To take	took	taken
To teach	taught	taught
To tear	tore	torn
To tell	told	told
To think	thought	thought
To throw	threw	thrown
To understand	understood	understood
To wake	woke (waked)	woken (waked)
To wear	wore	worn
To weep	wept	wept
To win	won	won
To withdraw	withdrew	withdrawn
To write	wrote	written